

WESTERN ENERGY CORRIDOR

Executive Summary

The energy resources concentrated along the Rocky Mountains and northern plains in Canada and the United States (U.S.) are world class, as measured by their diversity, magnitude, and longevity. This area, informally referred to as the Western Energy Corridor (WEC), is strategic to meeting the increasing energy demand in Canada, the U.S., and internationally. These energy resources, collectively, also provide a foundation for regional economic development, including a platform for moving the region's energy products up the value chain. To provide a foundation and stimulus for a bi-national regional dialogue, Idaho National Laboratory (INL) created this document with input from representatives of participating states and provinces. Further data was gathered from reliable internet and print sources and compiled to provide an overview of energy resources within the WEC.

In 2009, WEC oil production was approximately 2.3 million barrels per day, with continued production growth anticipated from the Alberta oil sands and the Bakken Formation. Proven reserves, dominated by Alberta oil sands, currently place the region third in the world with approximately 170 billion barrels. Undeveloped potential oil resources within the WEC are estimated at over 4 trillion barrels (in-place). This includes oil shale reserves in the Green River Formation that spans parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah.

Natural gas production in the WEC was approximately 10.5 trillion cubic feet (297 billion cubic meters) in 2009, which places the WEC third in natural gas production worldwide. Although conventional gas production is declining, new techniques and technological advances have enabled development of unconventional gas resources within the area (i.e., shale gas, tight gas, and coal bed methane), increasing overall natural gas production.

Coal production within the WEC was approximately 620 million short tons (~560 million metric tons) with approximately 15 billion short tons (14 billion metric tons) in recoverable reserves from active mines in 2009. WEC coal supplies much of the electricity production for Canada and the U.S., and the WEC hosts the largest coal-producing area (the Powder River Basin) in Canada and the U.S.

The WEC also contains several large river systems, which host a number of hydropower dams within and outside the WEC. British Columbia alone produced over 62 GWh of hydropower in 2009. Significant electrical generation potential remains untapped, especially in the north.

Other renewable energy resources, such as some of the greatest wind and bioenergy potential in Canada and the U.S., are available, but remain mostly untapped in the WEC. Efforts are underway to also develop geothermal and solar potential within the region.

Significant quantities of uranium found in the WEC supply a number of nuclear power plants internationally. Saskatchewan currently dominates uranium production and hosts the largest uranium mine in the world. The province contributed 18% of world production in 2009, and is complemented by growing production south of the U.S.-Canada border.

Although large amounts of WEC raw energy resources are exported, these resources also contribute to local electricity and transportation fuel production. In 2009, electricity generation within the WEC was over 370 million MWh. Of this, more than 70% came from fossil energy plants (primarily coal and natural gas), approximately 24% from hydropower, and approximately 4% from other renewables with no contribution from nuclear energy.

Transportation fuels production in the WEC is primarily from oil refining, with small amounts of biofuels (i.e., biodiesel and ethanol). Plans are underway to build

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coal-to-liquids (CTL) and liquid natural gas (LNG) plants.

Energy delivery infrastructure is rapidly expanding. Oil and gas pipelines are both planned and built to provide access from newly developed fields such as the Bakken Formation to both traditional and nontraditional markets, including Asia. There are also plans to expand CO₂ pipelines to enhance oil recovery and CO₂ sequestration. New transmission lines are being planned and built to access and integrate more remote renewable energy sources, such as wind. Rail expansion continues to be essential to coal development. New rail lines could also support delivery of biomass feedstock as well as product from the Alberta oil sands and the Bakken Formation to new markets.

Sustainable energy development within the WEC relies on a number of interdependent factors. For example, energy development increasingly requires mitigating impacts on air, water, landscape,

wildlife, and climate change. In addition, energy resources are critical for developing other natural resources in the region such as water, minerals, agricultural, and fertilizer. Also, technological innovation continues to play a pivotal role in accessing energy resources and mitigating environmental impacts. And energy demand and investment from Asia will continue to impact markets around the world.

The outlook for the WEC's economic prosperity is both timely and promising. Vast natural resources, strong commitment to economic development and a pledge to maintain quality of life place the WEC in a unique position to capitalize on its riches and become an international leader in energy resource development. Realizing the potential for development, distribution, and utilization of the WEC's energy resources will present both opportunities and challenges that will require more sophisticated and regionally integrated approaches, enabling policy, and continued investment.

WEC states and provinces are critical players in supplying the U.S. and Canada with energy resources this century and beyond. Given the importance of these resources there is an unprecedented opportunity for these states and provinces

The Western Energy Corridor contains a world-class concentration of energy resources critical to ensuring regional, U.S., Canadian, and international energy security and economic development. The states and provinces within the Corridor have an unprecedented opportunity to collaborate with each other relative to challenges and opportunities associated with developing these resources.

to collaborate and more effectively address pertinent energy challenges and opportunities including policy, regulation, technology deployment, and regional economic development. Such an approach may be advantageous to these low-population jurisdictions given their sometimes limited political influence at the national level.



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Acronyms

AECO	Alberta Energy Company (trading symbol)	CSUG	Canadian Society for Unconventional Gas	IPPBC	Independent Power Producers of British Columbia	SAGD	steam-assisted gravity drainage
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	CTL	coal-to-liquids	ISCG	in situ coal gasification	TCF	trillion cubic feet
ATR	Advanced Test Reactor	DOE	Department of Energy	kWh/m ²	kilowatt-hours per square meter	U ₃ O ₈	triuranium octoxide
bbl/d	barrels per day	EEI	Edison Electric Institute	LNG	liquified natural gas	UHOP	Utah Heavy Oil Program
BCF	billion cubic feet	EIA	Energy Information Administration	MMCFD	million cubic feet per day	USGS	United States Geological Survey
BCFD	billion cubic feet per day	EOR	enhanced oil recovery	MMst	million short tons	WCI	Western Climate Initiative
BDt/yr	bone dry metric tonnes per year	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	MRO	Midwest Reliability Organization	WEC	Western Energy Corridor
BOE	barrel of oil equivalent	EPAct	Energy Policy Act	MW	megawatt	WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
BP	British Petroleum	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	MWh	megawatt-hour	WGA	Western Governors' Association
Bst	billion short tons	GIS	geographic information system	NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation		
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	GW	gigawatt	NETL	National Energy Technology Laboratory		
CBM	coal bed methane	GWh	gigawatt-hour	NPP	nuclear power plant		
CCEI	Canadian Center for Energy Information	IEA	International Energy Agency	NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange (trade symbol)		
CCS	carbon capture and sequestration	IGCC	integrated gasification combined cycle	R&D	research and development		
CEA	Canadian Electricity Association	IJHD	International Journal of Hydropower and Dams	RMOTC	Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center		
CHA	Canadian Hydropower Association	INL	Idaho National Laboratory	RPS	renewable portfolio standard		
CO ₂	carbon dioxide	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change				
CPV	concentrator photovoltaic						



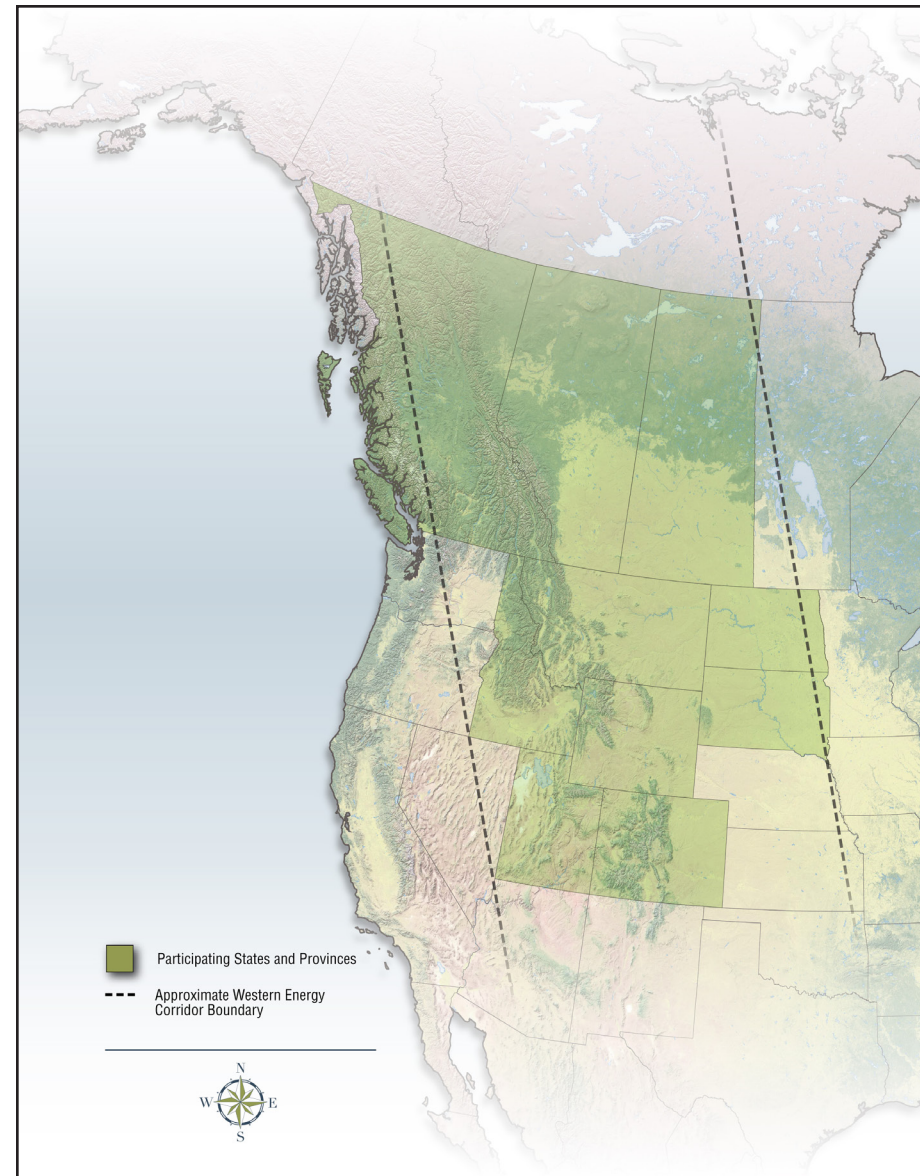
Introduction

World-class energy resources strategic to North American energy security and economic development are concentrated along the Rocky Mountains and northern plains in Canada and the U.S. This region is informally referred to as the Western Energy Corridor [WEC; Figure 1]. The fossil energy resources in this region are rivaled in only two other regions, and the proven uranium reserves are among the world's largest. Renewable resources including wind power, hydropower, bioenergy, geothermal energy, and solar energy are also concentrated in this region. Substantial existing and planned energy infrastructure, including refineries, pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and rail lines provide access to these resources and facilitate their development.

As world energy demand increases in the 21st century, the U.S., Canada, and likely Asia will become more dependent upon WEC resources. Development, distribution, and utilization of these regional resources will present both opportunities and challenges that will require more sophisticated and integrated approaches. Strategic energy development and stewardship will be required to ensure energy security, regional economic development, and quality of life throughout the region. In addition, the enormous quantity of energy resources in the region provides a foundation for attracting value-added industrial enterprises.

The states and provinces hosting these resources can build a greater, more prosperous and sustainable future based on their supplies. To stimulate a bi-national regional dialogue on the current and future

Figure 1.
Approximate boundary of the WEC and outline of participating provinces and states. [M1]



Introduction

use of these resources, Governor Brian Schweitzer of Montana and Premier Brad Wall of Saskatchewan solicited interest from several regional governors and premiers to engage further on this topic. This group subsequently determined that it requires additional information about the regional resources to foster a productive dialogue. To address this need, Gov. Schweitzer, on behalf of a number of incumbent governors and premiers, requested that INL prepare a inventory of energy resources within the WEC.

With the assistance of representatives from participating states and provinces, INL prepared this document highlighting general energy resource information, conversion methods into marketable forms, and infrastructure required to deliver it to users. A select number of affiliated topics have been included to facilitate the dialogue around interdependent aspects of developing these resources. These topics, whether technical, social, or economic, must rely on a sound

strategy with common goals and policies that promote a balance between environmentally-sound development, energy security, and a competitive industrial base. This document provides a foundation and framework for governors and premiers to focus their dialogue on leveraging each other's resources and capabilities within the bi-national WEC region.

provinces, and even Canadian territories can potentially be added in the future, which would increase to the collective energy resource wealth of the WEC.

Finally, the energy sector marketplace is dynamic, meaning information can quickly become obsolete and need to be updated as research and dialogues progress.

Strategic energy development and resource stewardship are paramount to ensure energy security, regional economic development, and quality of life throughout the region.

The WEC's boundary, as currently outlined for this discussion, is approximate, designed to encourage dialogue built around a novel geographic perspective, and should be considered preliminary. This document focuses on addressing the following states and provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Saskatchewan, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Other states,

This document provides the latest available information at the time the research was done, which has been extracted from public sources with references provided. Maps included in the document typically represent compilations of maps produced at various levels of detail and should be considered qualitative graphical overviews.



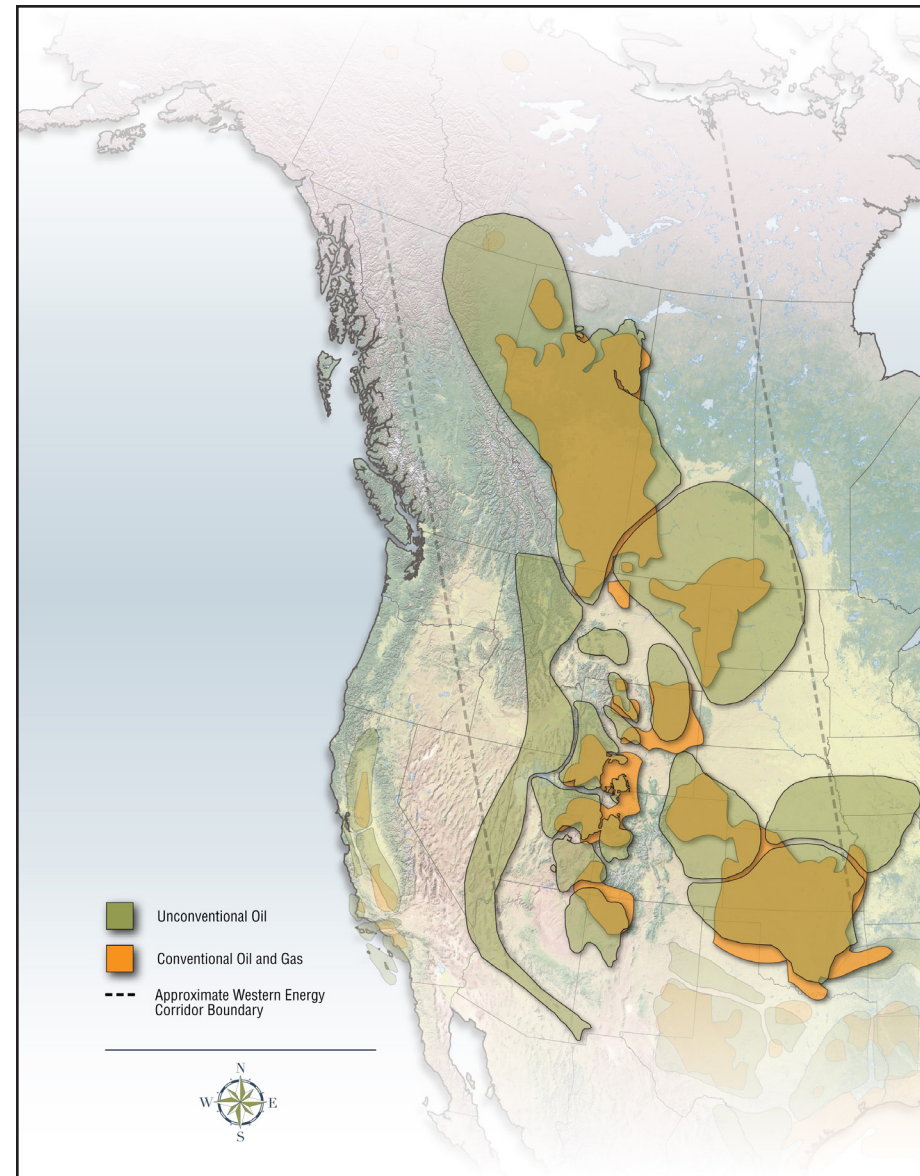
Fossil Energy Resources

Substantial crude oil, natural gas, and coal resources exist throughout the WEC. Crude oil contributes substantially to U.S. and Canadian transportation needs, while natural gas and coal contribute substantially to electricity production. Both conventional and unconventional WEC oil and gas resources are discussed below. Oil and gas that can be recovered through methods in use for decades are considered “conventional” resources. However, fossil resources that require recently developed and innovative recovery technologies are deemed “unconventional” resources. As the “easier-to-get” conventional resources are depleted, unconventional resources will make up a greater proportion of the oil and gas portfolio in the WEC.

Crude Oil

Conventional and unconventional oil reservoirs exist throughout the WEC [Figure 2]. Combined proven reserves of both conventional and unconventional oil are estimated to be 175 billion barrels, dominated by Alberta oil sands at approximately 170 billion barrels and the province’s conventional crude reserves of approximately 1.4 billion barrels [1]. This estimate places Alberta’s reserves (and thus the WEC) third behind Venezuela (211 billion barrels) and Saudi Arabia (267 billion barrels) in proven oil reserves [2; Figure 3]. Proven reserves provide a conservative estimate of the amount of oil (or gas) that will be produced. Current overall crude oil production from the region is approximately 2.3 million barrels per day, 36% of which comes from conventional sources and 64% from the Alberta oil sands [Table 1].

Figure 2.
WEC crude oil reservoirs. [M2]



Fossil Energy Resources

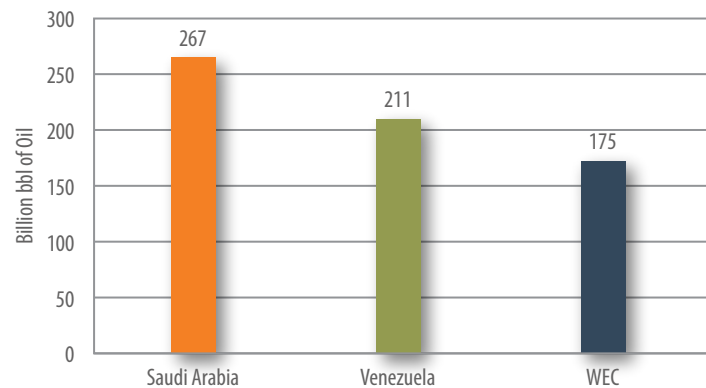


Figure 3.
Conventional and unconventional proven crude oil resources.

Conventional Crude Oil

Some of the larger conventional oil reserves are located in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and North Dakota [Table 2]. Collectively, the WEC is estimated to contain proven reserves of approximately 5.4 billion barrels as of 2009 (excludes oil sands), which accounts for about 21% of total Canada/U.S. conventional reserves. Production of conventional crude oil within the WEC is just under 1.3 million barrels per day, based on 2009 data, which is about 35% of total U.S./Canadian production in 2009 [Table 1].

An “oil boom” has recently emerged around development of the Bakken Formation, which encompasses portions of Montana, North Dakota, and Saskatchewan. The Bakken Formation’s estimated proven reserves are between 3.1 billion barrels (95% probability of recovery) and 4.3 billion barrels (5% probability) [3]. In the fall of 2011, the U.S. Geological Survey will initiate a new assessment of the recoverable oil in the Bakken Formation [4]. In 2010, from North Dakota alone, production averaged nearly 310,000 barrels per day [5]. In addition to the Bakken Forma-

tion, the Cardium Formation in Alberta is generating significant interest given the potential to apply fracturing stimulation techniques, similar to those employed in the Bakken, which may dramatically increase oil recovery in these fields. There are also emerging opportunities within the Viking Formation in Alberta and Shaunavon Formation in Saskatchewan.

Unconventional Oil Resources

Oil Sands

In 2009, proven bitumen oil sands reserves within the WEC were approximately 170 billion barrels. Ultimate recoverable reserve estimates for this Alberta resource are as high as 315 billion barrels. Estimates of Alberta’s in-place resource are about 1.8 trillion barrels of bitumen [Figure 4]. It is estimated that the Grosmont Carbonate Deposit contains approximately 406 billion barrels of bitumen resource in place and is the second largest bitumen-bearing formation in Alberta [6]. Technologies and techniques to recover bitumen from carbonates are not finalized, and commercial

development of this resource is still in its infancy. As a result, reserve estimates for the Grosmont Deposit have not been released because there are no commercial projects operating in the area. In 2009, total bitumen production in Alberta was approximately 1.5 million barrels per day [7]. Utah’s in-place bitumen reserves are between 12 and 19 billion barrels [8].

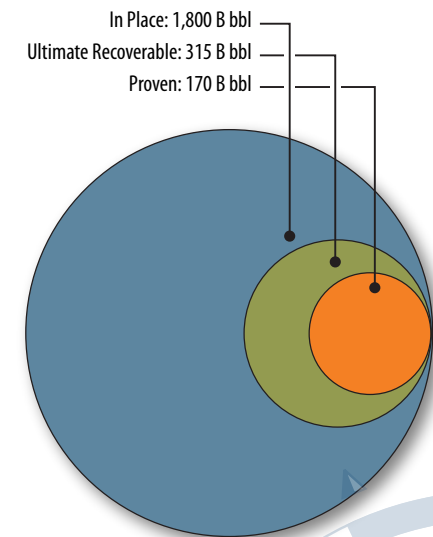


Figure 4.
Alberta’s unconventional oil reserves from oil sands.

Fossil Energy Resources

Oil Shale

Oil shale is another immense yet relatively undeveloped WEC resource. Approximately 70% of the world's oil shale is found in the Green River Formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming—nearly 3.15 trillion barrels in place [Table 3; Figure 5]. Oil shale deposits also exist in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. However, these deposits are not well characterized and are considered small relative to the Green River Formation resource.

Oil shale is rock containing relatively high amounts of organic matter known as kerogen. When kerogen is heated, it can be converted to petroleum products that can be upgraded and refined. The oil shale may be treated in place (*in-situ* retort) or in a surface facility (*ex-situ* retort). Not all of this resource, however, is recoverable. Estimates of the recoverable fraction range from 45-80% for mining operations. There are currently no such estimates for in-situ methods [9]. Assuming a recoverable factor of 50% (near the lower end for

room-and-pillar mining) yields a recoverable resource estimate of 1.58 trillion barrels of oil, which is close to the 1.82 trillion barrels suggested by the Department of Energy [10]. Estimates of recoverable oil shale resource are 17-33% greater than current estimates of world-wide proven conventional oil resources.

Heavy Oil

Heavy and extra heavy oils are unconventional sources that have lost their lighter oil fractions, leaving

behind a much heavier crude oil [11]. Heavy/extra heavy oils have higher densities and viscosities than light oil, but their densities and viscosities are lower than those of bitumen. Approximately 1.25 billion barrels are found in the U.S. portion of the WEC, primarily in Wyoming. Alberta and Saskatchewan have significant resources of heavy oil, primarily in their carbonate formations; Wyoming and the rest of the WEC have relatively minor amounts. The WEC's total heavy oil reserves are estimated at 550 billion barrels [Table 4].

Natural Gas

The WEC contains abundant conventional natural gas resources including more than 38% of the combined remaining reserves of Canada and the U.S. [Table 5]. In addition, the WEC has vast unconventional gas resources including coalbed methane (CBM), shale gas, and tight gas. The relative importance of these reserves is clearly illustrated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) estimates for increased unconven-

tional production and declining onshore conventional production in the U.S. through 2035 [Figure 3]. Shale gas will be the largest contributor to the projected increase in gas production. Tight gas and CBM will contribute significant fractions to the projected total [12; Figure 6].

Total reserves of conventional and unconventional natural gas in the WEC are at least 680 trillion cubic feet (TCF), primarily as tight gas and coal bed methane. This is equivalent to more than 64 years of production, based on current production rates. Alberta, Wyoming, and Colorado rank first through third in the WEC. Almost 98% of Canada's proven conventional natural gas is located within the WEC [Table 5].

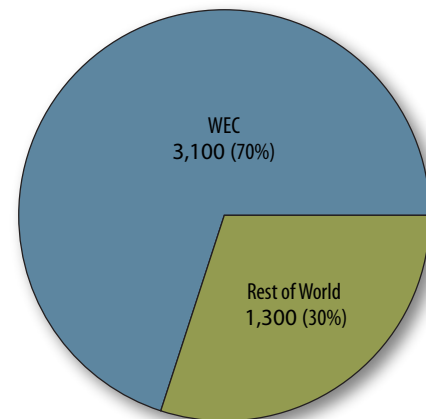


Figure 5.
In-place oil reserves from shale (billion bbl of oil).

Fossil Energy Resources

WEC natural gas production estimated in 2009 was approximately 10.5 TCF per year, which is approximately one third of the combined U.S. and Canadian production, and almost 8% of the world production. Alberta and Wyoming

make up almost two thirds of the WEC's production, which ranks third behind Russia and the U.S. [Table 6].

Natural gas production in the WEC is approximately 10.5 TCF per year, which places it third behind Russia and the U.S. in world ranking

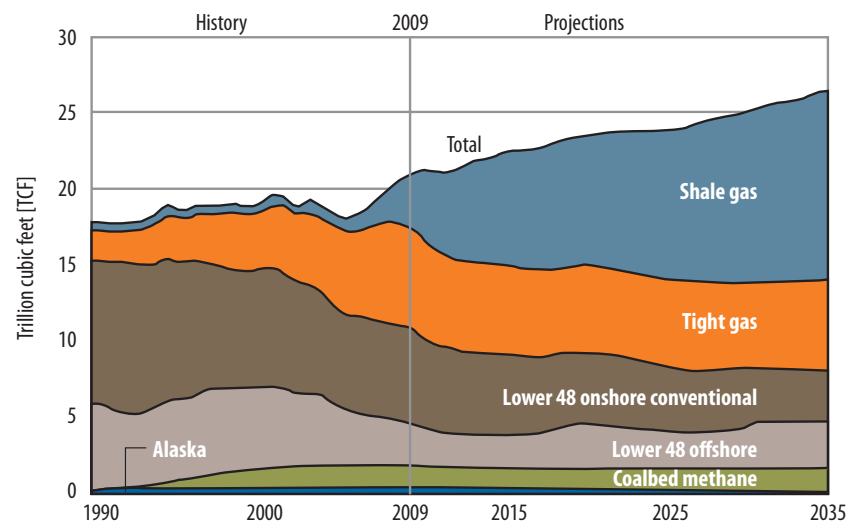


Figure 6.
U.S. natural gas production by source, 1990–2035. [12]

In 2009, 57.4 billion cubic feet per day (BCFD), or 85%, of natural gas consumed in the U.S. came from domestic sources. More than 10% came from Canada, and about 5% came from international sources in the form of liquefied natural gas. Nearly 59% of Canada's production is exported to the U.S., with Alberta alone exporting over 71% of that (approximately 1.85 TCF) in 2009 [13]. Figure 8 shows the locations of these reserves.

Conventional Natural Gas

Established conventional natural gas reserves in the WEC exceed 127 TCF — nearly 40% of the remaining established reserve totals for Canada and the U.S. [Table 5; Figure 7].

Unconventional Natural Gas

The growing amount of accessible unconventional gas resources will increase natural gas production in both the WEC and the rest of North America. Shale gas is expected to be the most significant contributor to domestic production during

the next 25 years due to enormous North American quantities.

Coalbed Methane

Nearly 63% of the U.S. and Canada's total CBM reserves are located in the WEC. Approximately 44% of established U.S. reserves are located in Colorado and Wyoming, while 64% of established Cana-

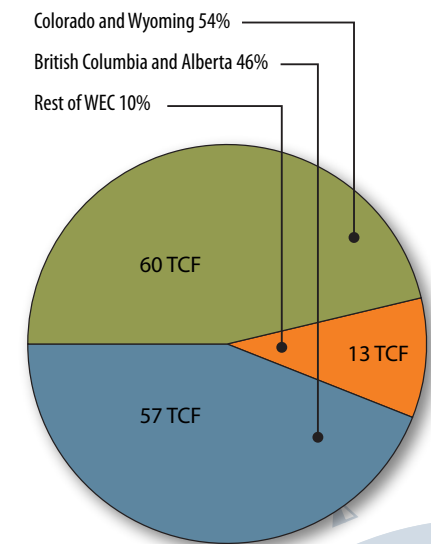


Figure 7.
Established (conventional) reserves: 127 TCF.

Fossil Energy Resources

dian reserves are found in Alberta and British Columbia [Table 7]. Production of CBM in the WEC is expected to grow in the future.

Tight Gas

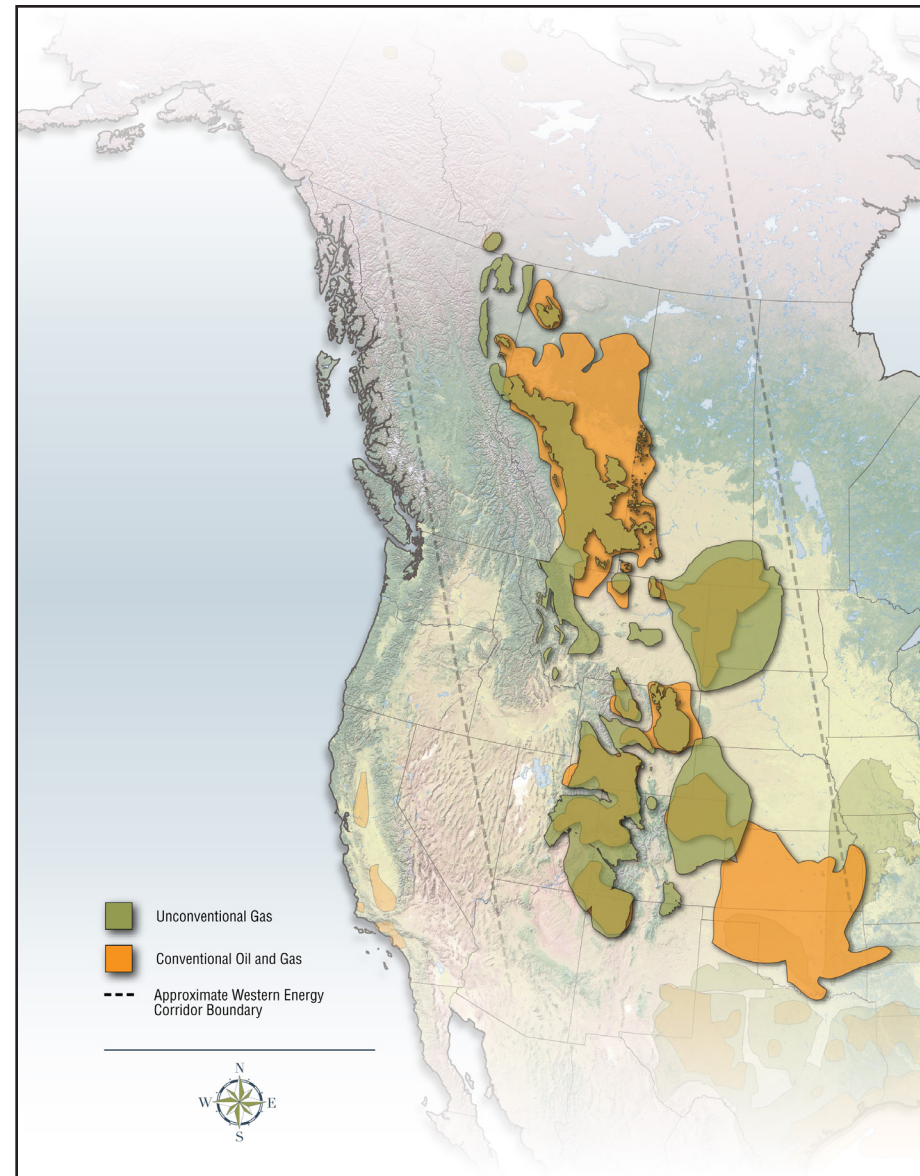
Tight gas formations are distributed throughout the WEC. Estimates of tight gas sands for individual states are not readily available, but a recoverable U.S. reserve estimate is ~379 TCF [14]. In-place resources of tight gas in British Columbia are greater than 300 TCF [15].

Shale Gas

Shale gas is extracted from true shales and mudstones, by far the most common rocks in sedimentary basins. The gas content in these rocks varies widely, but it is likely that important shale gas discoveries will be made in the WEC. New assessments of the technically recoverable North American shale gas in the past few years have substantially increased confidence that the domestic natural gas supply will be sufficient to meet growing demand for decades to come. For example, Colorado, Montana, and

North Dakota have proven reserves of 510 BCF. This value is less than 1% of the U.S. proven reserve of shale gas [Table 8]. In 2009, shale gas production in these states was 33 BCF. Estimates of the amount of gas in place will almost certainly increase as previously neglected shale formations are evaluated. The amount of gas that ultimately will be recovered may depend more on improvements in extraction technology, market prices, and government regulation than the amount of gas in place. At this stage, proven reserves are a conservative estimate of the amount of gas that can be recovered, and technically recoverable resource estimates are speculative.

Figure 8.
WEC natural gas reservoirs. [M3]



Fossil Energy Resources

Canadian activity in shale gas is primarily focused on the Montney and Horn River Basin plays of northeast British Columbia, which has recoverable reserves of 69 and 132 TCF, respectively. The Horn River and Cordova Embayment alone account for almost two thirds of currently defined shale gas in Canada. Another Canadian play, the Colorado Group in Alberta and Saskatchewan, has 61 TCF of recoverable reserves and may be Canada's largest in-place reserve at 408 TCF. Note that there is an estimated 43.4 TCF of natural gas reserves in offshore British Columbia; however, a federal moratorium on drilling currently prevents any production activity there [16,17].

Coal

Coal supplies 45% of all U.S. electricity and less than 20% of Canada's electricity [18]. More than 30 states receive coal from Wyoming, and several midwestern and southern states are highly or entirely dependent on Wyoming's coal [19]. Export of coking coal from WEC jurisdictions to Asia, primarily for use in steel production, is increasing. Alberta and British Columbia comprise one of the largest metallurgical coal suppliers in the world and export significant amounts of coal to Asia [20]. Wyoming and Montana are now exploring ways to access shipping terminals along the U.S. West Coast to do the same.

The WEC's vast coal resources [Figure 11] range in grade from lignite to anthracite. Recoverable reserves (from active mines) in the WEC include 15 billion short tons (around 14 billion metric tons) [Figure 9], approximately 63% of the total U.S. and Canadian recoverable coal reserves. More than 54% of the recoverable U.S. coal reserves and approximately 84% of

Canada's recoverable reserves are located in the WEC [Table 9].

In 2009, the WEC produced approximately 620 million short tons (560 million metric tons) of coal, which is about 8.2% of world production and about 54% of the combined total production of the U.S. and Canada [Table 10; Figure 10]. Of the WEC states, Wyoming

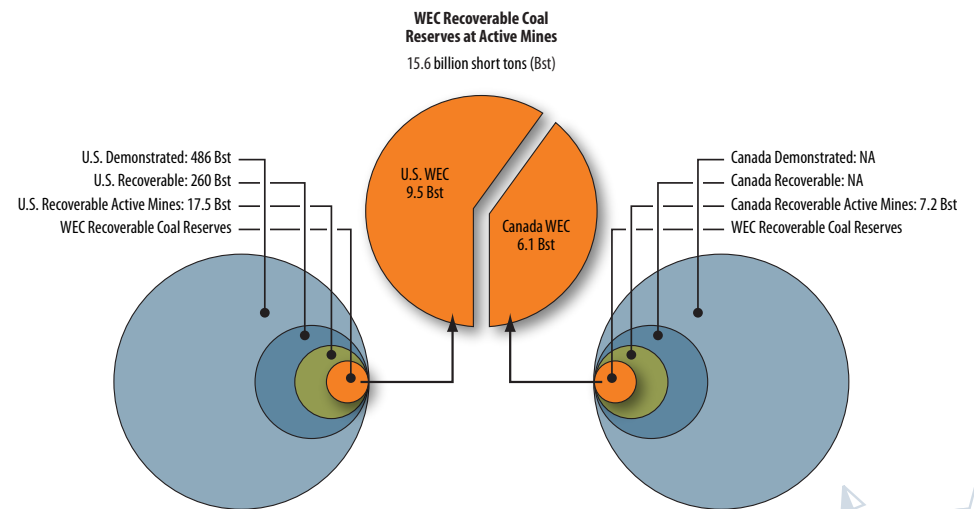


Figure 9.

The sum of recoverable U.S. and Canada coal resources.

Fossil Energy Resources

maintains the greatest production at 431 million short tons (about 390 million metric tons) in 2009. The Powder River Basin, most of which lies in northeastern Wyoming, is the largest coal producing region in both the WEC and the U.S. The region accounts for more

than 42% of all coal mined in the U.S. Approximately 51% of U.S. coal production [21] and nearly all Canadian coal production occurs in WEC states and provinces [22].

An example of a novel approach to coal-based electrical generation

For the next 3 to 4 decades, coal will continue to play a foundational role within North America, greatly contributing to the generation of relatively low-priced, base-load electricity.

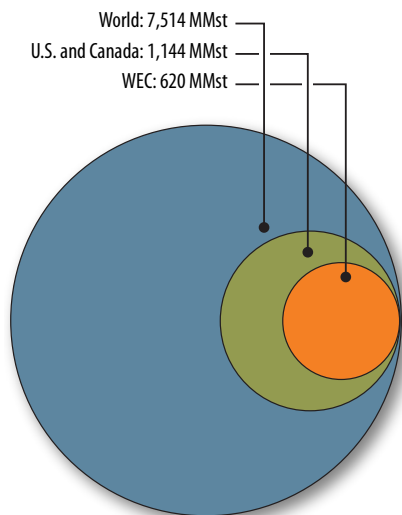
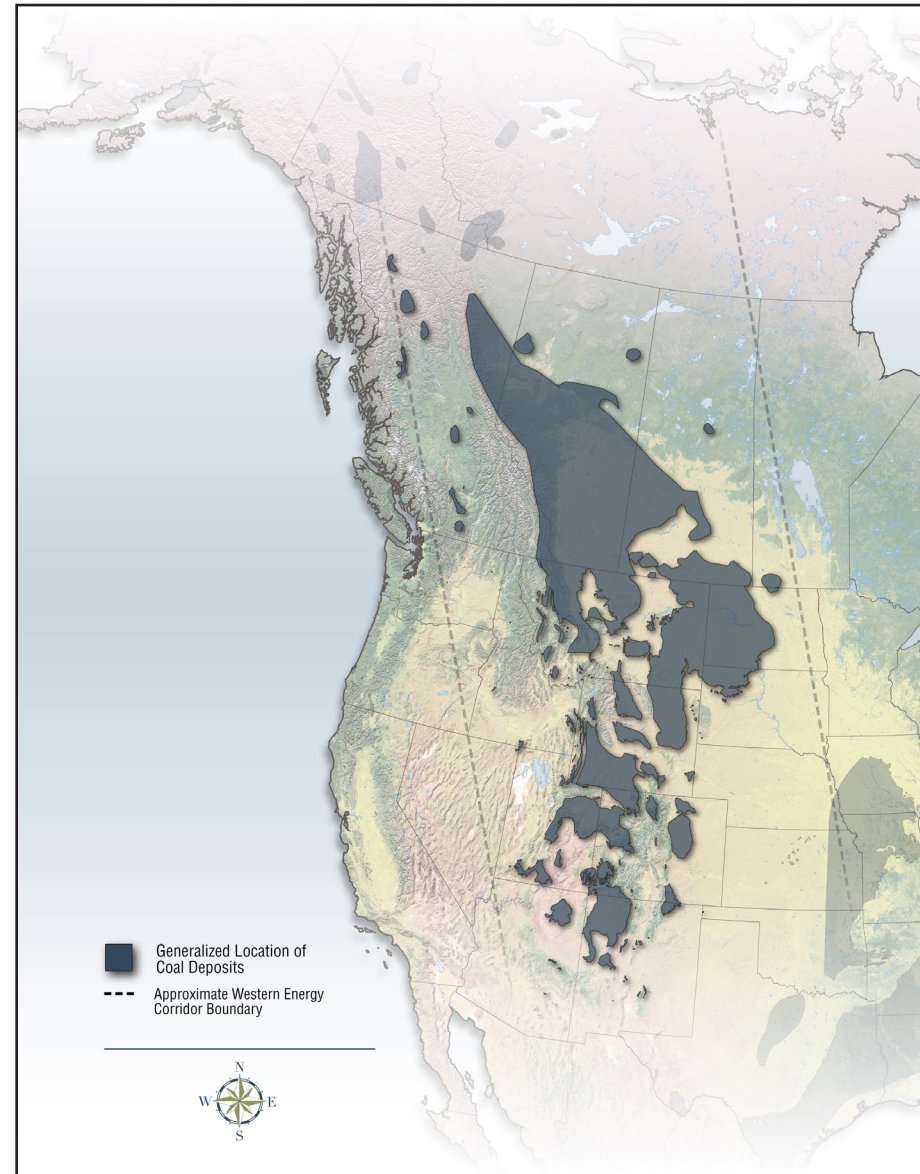


Figure 10.
Coal production.

Figure 11.
Distribution of coal resources in the WEC. [M4]



Fossil Energy Resources

within the WEC is found as part of the Swan Hills project in Alberta. The project will use an in-situ coal gasification (ISCG) process to access coal seams that are considered too deep to mine. The coal seams, located about 1,400 meters (4,593 feet) beneath the earth's surface, will be accessed through wells that are similar to conventional oil and gas wells. The ISCG wells will be used to convert the coal underground in its original seam into syngas. The syngas will be piped to the Whitecourt area to fuel new high-efficiency, combined-cycle power generation for Alberta's electricity market, providing about 300 MW of generation capacity [23].



More than 30 states receive coal from Wyoming, and several Midwestern and southern states are highly or entirely dependent on Wyoming's coal supply



Renewable Energy Resources

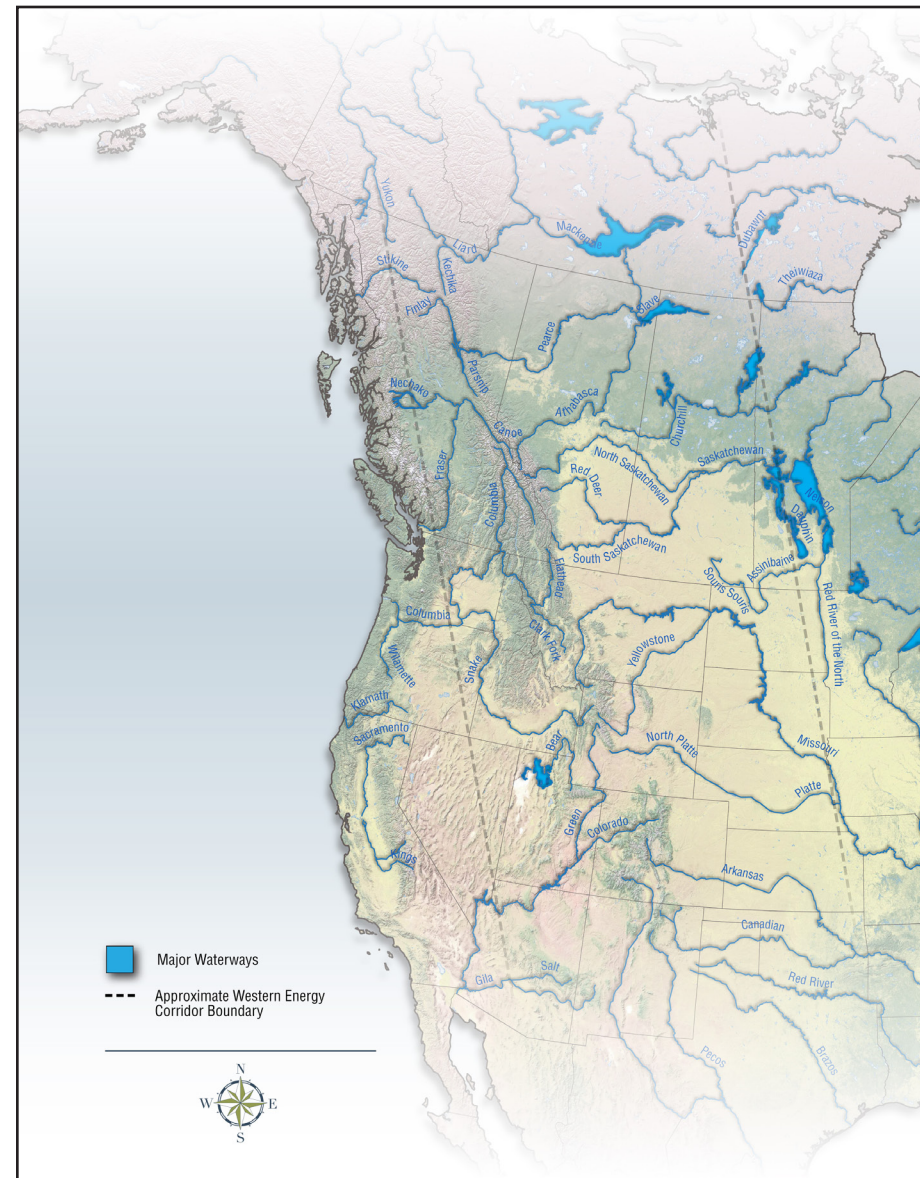
Significant renewable energy resources in the WEC include energy derived from water (including rivers and ocean current/tidal/wave), wind, sun, geothermal, and biomass. Renewable energy sources generate electricity, provide heating, and produce transportation fuels, as well as provide feedstocks for a host of other products from methane to plastics. Renewable energy sources can lessen dependence on imported and non renewable resources, and many can help reduce the environmental impacts of overall energy generation. The Western Renewable Energy Zones (WREZ) initiative, a collaboration between the Western Governors' Association and the U.S. DOE (along with other stakeholders) is designed to facilitate development and delivery of renewable energy within the Western Interconnect and has a wealth of renewable energy information.

Hydropower

Extensive river systems in the WEC make hydropower a significant resource for electricity generation. These systems consist of several major North American rivers [Figure 12], including the North Saskatchewan, Peace, Athabasca, Slave, Missouri, Columbia, Snake, Mackenzie, and Colorado rivers, whose headwaters are contained within the WEC. In the WEC, over 88,000 GWh of electricity was generated from hydropower in 2009, which represents approximately 24% of the WEC's total electricity generation that year from all sources. This power was produced by 374 hydropower plants having a total installed capacity of 21 GW. In British Columbia, the greatest annual hydropower generation so far, 64,000 GWh occurred in 2007 [24]. Hydropower generation in British Columbia, Idaho, and South

Figure 12.

Major waterways in the WEC.
[M5]



Renewable Energy Resources

Dakota produce large percentages of total in-state/province electricity generation [Table 11].

The WEC has approximately 60 GW of untapped hydropower potential capacity, which is three times the current installed capacity and translates to a potential of over 265,000 GWh of additional annual electricity generation. The majority of this potential lies in the north side of the WEC. Although full hydropower potential may never be realized, state/province generation potentials range from 160% (Montana) to 3800% (Alberta) above their 2009 generation [Table 11]. A significant portion of the additional hydropower resource would come from small facilities and micro-hydro and would require new transmission to successfully harvest the resource, especially in British Columbia.

Several planned projects — the majority in northern Canada — would increase the WEC's hydropower capacity. For example, British Columbia plans to install

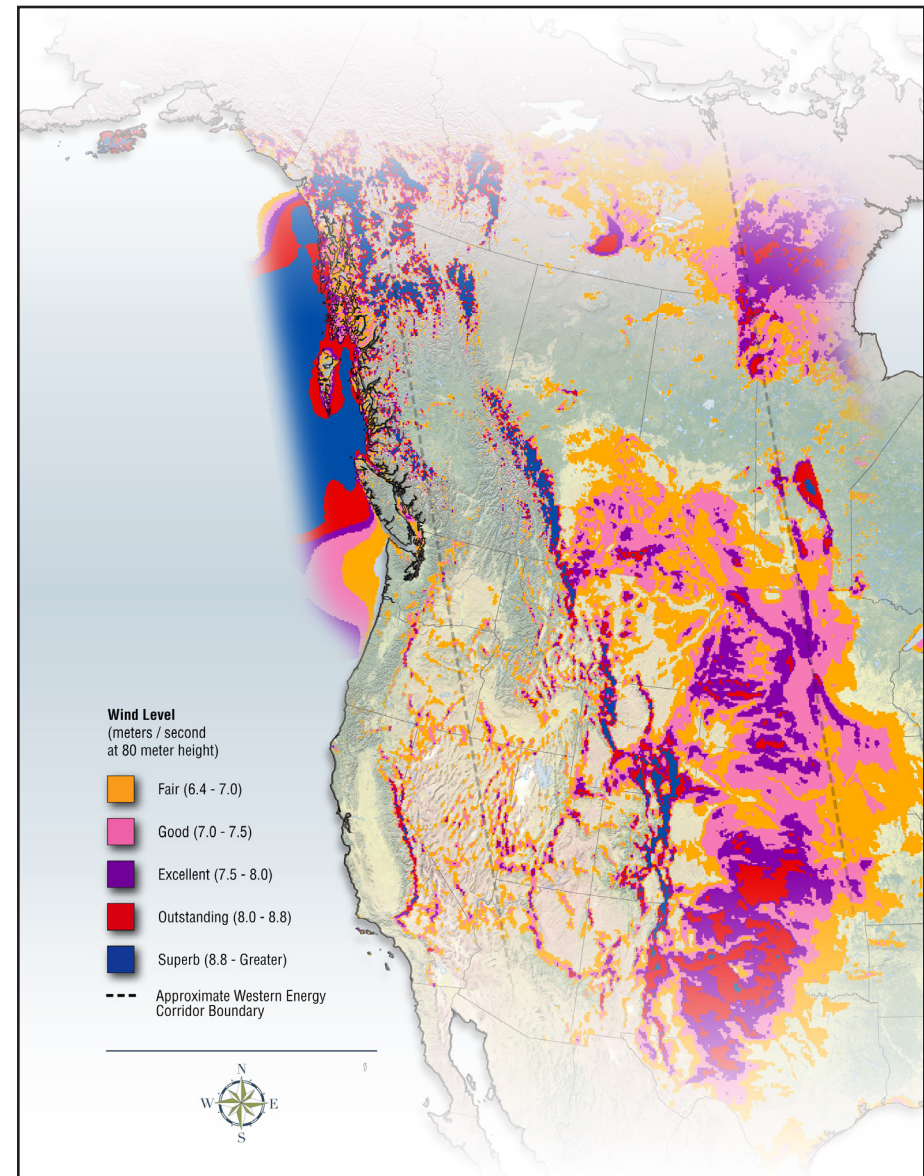
two 500-MW generating units into existing dam infrastructure at the Mica Generating Station [24]. According to a recent report [25], major hydro projects in Alberta may be developed in the next 30 years and could capture almost 20% of Alberta's over 53,000 GWh hydropower potential per year. Also, 28% of proposed pumped storage projects in the U.S. are sited in WEC states [26].

Wind

Wind energy is abundant throughout the WEC [Figure 13] with a total wind power potential of over 3,700 GW. Within the Corridor, Montana leads in wind energy production potential at 944 GW, followed closely by South Dakota and North Dakota [Table 12]. North Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado lead the WEC in installed wind generation. Although the WEC has very high wind power potential,

Figure 13.

Wind energy potential in the WEC.
[M6]



Renewable Energy Resources

the realized potential is relatively low. For example, despite Montana's high generation potential, installed capacity was only 375 MW as of 2009 [Table 12]; however,

tops and the remote northwest of British Columbia. For areas that could be reasonably developed, the major constraint is transmission. The low capacity factor results in

MW of wind power capacity is from on-shore operations.

lumbia is working to advance the province's coastal wind energy potential with a project that, if built, will involve up to 110 turbines and a potential capacity of up to 1,750 MW [29].

Wind, geothermal, solar, and ocean/tidal continue to grow and offer a promising future, even more so when used in combination with other energy forms – hybrid energy systems.

significant increases in installed capacity in Alberta and Montana will be feasible with completion of the new Montana Alberta Tie Limited transmission line.

The intermittent nature of wind makes integration into the electrical grid challenging if transmission, firming resources, and distribution of wind resources are insufficient or unavailable. This challenge becomes more severe as wind capacity increases relative to other power sources. The major reason that realized wind potential is low is that much of the wind resource is located in areas that cannot be developed or are not easily accessible, such as mountain



a high capital cost per unit output, although the fuel (wind) is free. The first off-shore project, with a potential wind power capacity of 396 MW, just received federal approval in British Columbia [27], but the province's existing 248

Wind power generation is increasing at a rapid rate. Wind plants have a much shorter planning and building schedule than conventional power technologies. Some examples of planned or in-process WEC wind projects include a 300–700 MW in Montana, 500–700 MW in Idaho, and several hundred MW of wind farms planned in Wyoming and other northwestern and western states. In British Columbia, projects totaling over 710 MW of wind capacity are planned, while in Alberta new transmission infrastructure that can accommodate up to 2,700 MW of wind generation in Southern Alberta is under construction [28]. NaiKun Wind Energy Group in British Co-

Recent increases in WEC wind power capacity have been strongly driven by energy pricing and regulations/policies, subsidies, and other incentives. For example, production tax credits and renewable portfolio standards have boosted wind industry development [30]. As the scale of wind power increases, the wind power industry can no longer be confident that current subsidies will continue, which may slow growth of wind power generating capacity. Wind resources tend to be located in remote areas, requiring a confluence of transmission and wind resources coupled to population centers to effectively integrate and serve the markets. A possible answer that deserves study is how to cost-effectively fuel electricity growth in the region using both wind and natural gas, both low

Renewable Energy Resources

carbon sources. Separately, neither is ideal. But together, they offer increased reliability and generation with low price volatility and low overall carbon emissions.

Solar

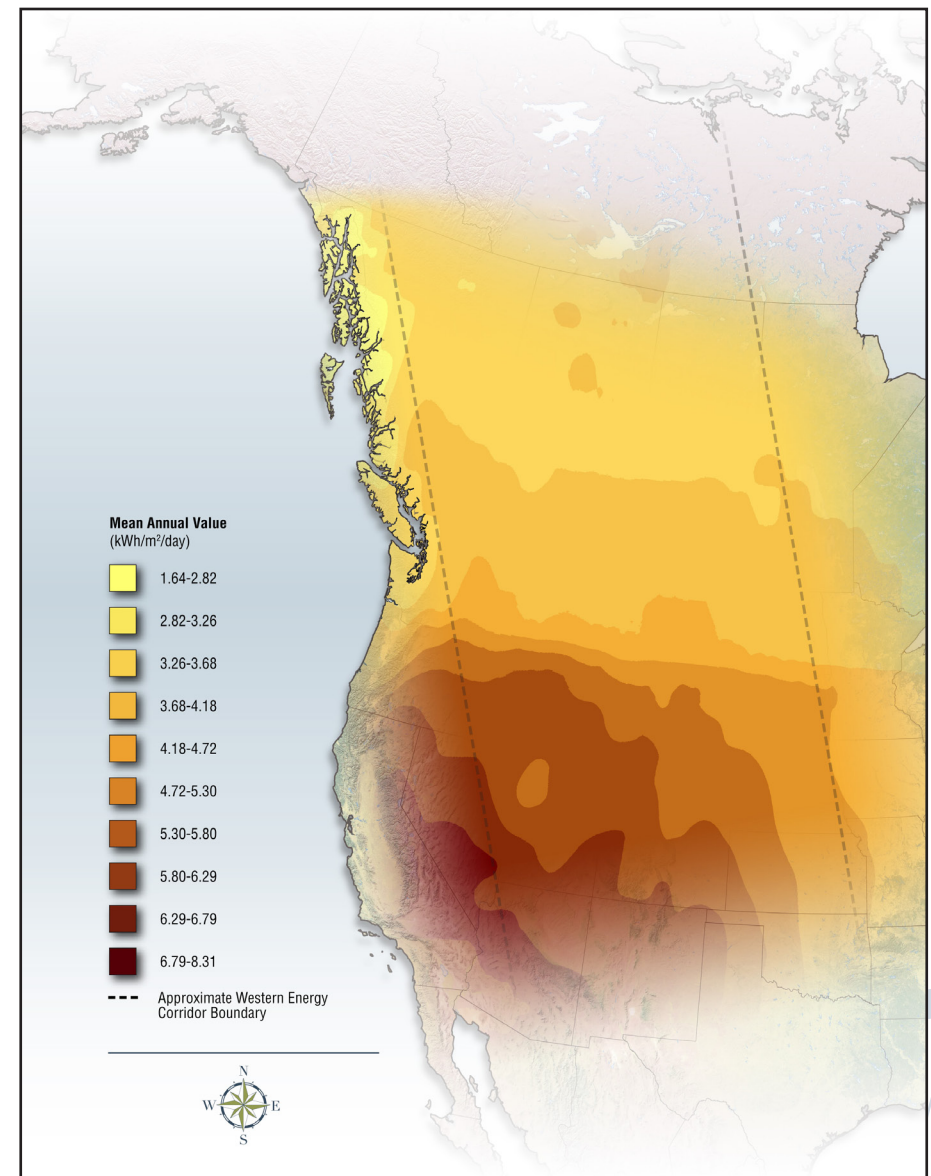
The WEC has solar energy potential, especially in its southern extreme [Figure 14]. The amount of solar energy in some parts of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are among the highest in the U.S., with levels exceeding 6 kWh/m² per day.

In 2009, the installed solar electric capacity in WEC was less than 40 MW, most of which comes from residential installations. Colorado is the only jurisdiction with total grid connected photovoltaic (PV) installations exceeding 1 MW [Table 13]. Other efforts within the WEC are underway as well. For example, in Medicine Hat, Alberta, the first solar-powered steam generation system in Canada will use parabolic dishes to focus sunlight to produce heat for a steam turbine [31]. The U.S. Department of En-

ergy (DOE) is funding a project in Utah designed to facilitate at least 10 MW (or an additional 10,000 solar PV systems) of new solar PV installations by 2015 [32].

Currently, the capital cost of photovoltaic and solar thermal power plants, relative to annual energy production, is extremely high. New technologies in solar energy, such as concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) approaches, could reduce the cost and increase the adoption rate [33]. Similarly, decreasing costs could increase the adoption at a household scale. Additional cost reductions could come from improvements in production, manufacturing, and installation techniques.

Figure 14.
Photovoltaic solar resources in the WEC. [M7]



Renewable Energy Resources

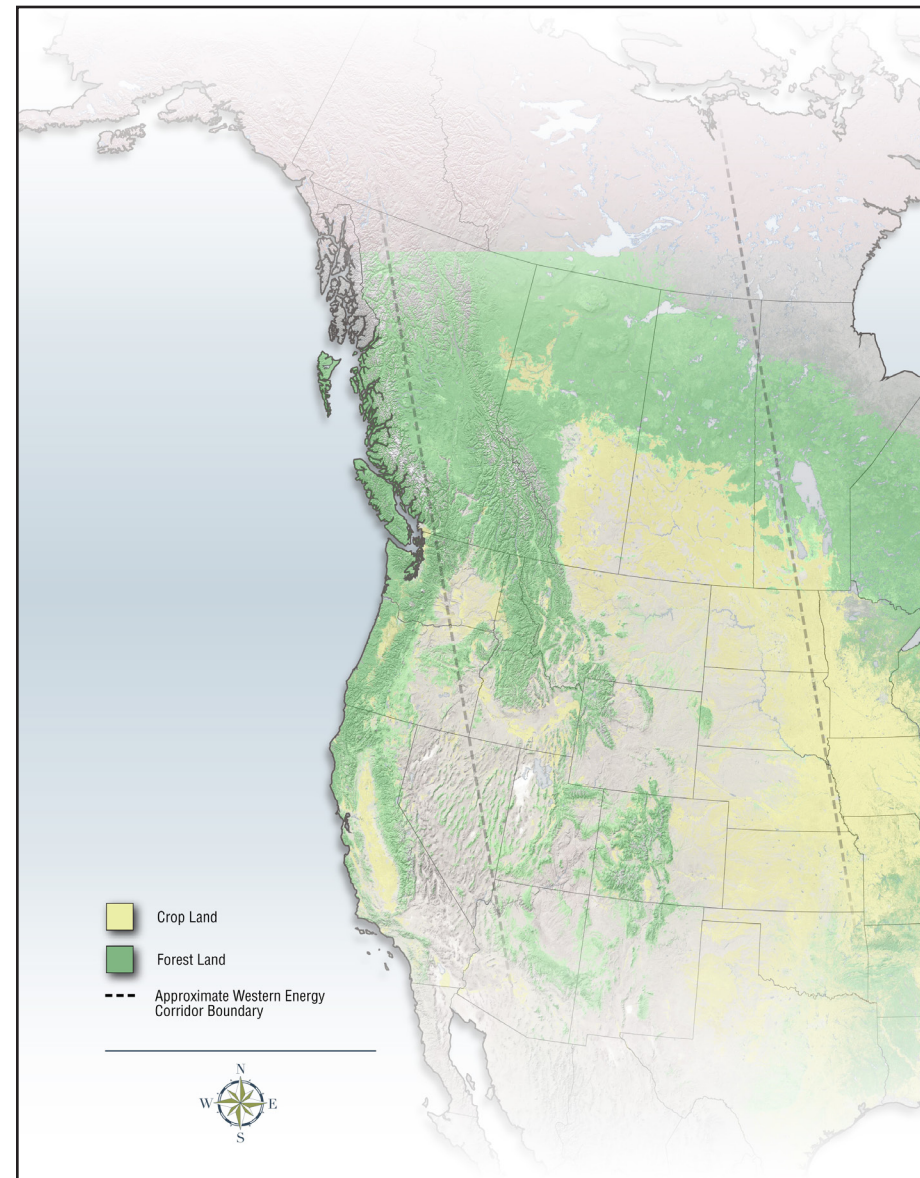
Biomass

Within the WEC, ample herbageous and woody biomass resources exist [Figure 15] that are suitable as feedstock for production of electrical power, transportation fuels, or heat. Biomass can be used in biochemical conversion processes such as fermentation to produce ethanol, or in thermochemical conversion processes such as direct combustion, gasification, or pyrolysis. In addition, transesterification, a chemical process in which oil seeds are used to produce diesel fuel, contributes to transportation fuels. Potential bioenergy resources in the WEC include grain and agricultural residues, forest biomass and woody residues, and mill and urban wood waste, annually generating over 170 million metric tons (~187 short tons) of material [Table 14]. The Canadian provinces in the WEC have much more in total resources available than the U.S., largely due to geographic differences. Furthermore, not all the materials discussed would be readily available for bioenergy production, as there may be compet-

ing uses. This is particularly true for grains, which are largely used for food and feed, and for straw, which is in high demand for animal bedding. Potential also exists for growing dedicated energy crops that have no food value such as poplar, miscanthus.

Grain production is a major source of WEC biomass and generates substantial agricultural residues as a by-product. Grain is included as a biomass potential, because technologies are already available for conversion of corn and wheat to ethanol. Lignocellulosic residues from food and feed grain crops can also be used to produce ethanol and other products, but there are, as yet, no full scale commercial production facilities. Saskatchewan, Alberta, South Dakota, and North Dakota are world-class grain producers, and have a relatively higher volume of agricultural residues. A shift to integrated bio-

Figure 15.
WEC biomass feedstock potential.
[M8]



Renewable Energy Resources

refining, rather than facilities producing a single product, may help optimize the co-production of food, energy, and other bio-based products.

The WEC also has significant forest resources with associated quantities of residue — in particular, large quantities exist in British Columbia and Alberta. In 2010, British Columbia produced one million bone dry metric tons (BDt) of wood pellets, most of which was exported to Europe for power production. A potential source of forest residue is pine beetle damaged timber. Natural Resources Canada (2011) estimates that the current rate of spread will kill 80% of mature pine trees in British Columbia by 2013 — over 1 billion m³ (35 billion ft³) of trees. The current beetle epidemic affects more than 8 million hectares (20 million acres) of forest in British Columbia [34,35] and may continue to affect Alberta's northern boreal forest. The infestation has also hit Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

The most effective conversion process depends on the nature of the biomass resource. For example, high-ash agricultural residues may damage thermochemical conversion process equipment; however, certain woody biomass species may have components that resist biological conversion processes used for ethanol production. Trends towards energy crops, which take advantage of marginal lands, may shift the distribution of biomass resources in WEC.

The U.S. has historically focused its biomass program on the production of biofuels in an effort to move away from foreign oil dependency. However, recognizing the large potential for biopower electricity or process heat, the U.S. Government is supporting more biopower development [36]. Canada has not had the same incentive to produce biofuels because it has a smaller population and some of the largest petroleum reserves in the world. Canada does, however, support the reduction of CO₂ emissions from fossil power generation

and favors the displacement of fossil fuels with biofuels. Of note, the Alberta Government as well as the Canadian government have placed a large investment in development of Triticale, a hybrid of wheat and rye, as an energy crop which can grow on marginal lands.

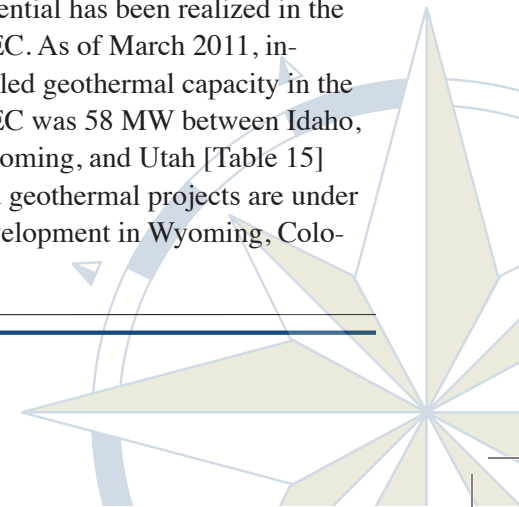
Geothermal

The WEC has significant geothermal potential. A 2011 report of the U.S. geothermal capacity [37] indicated that the five WEC states included in the study have at least 1,409 MW of near-commercial developments and 4,398 MW of initiated projects [Table 15]. Similar estimates have not been made for other jurisdictions, so there is no definitive estimate for the entire WEC. However, British Columbia alone has an estimated 3,000 MW of geothermal electricity potential; Alberta and Saskatchewan have less potential. The greatest potential for WEC geothermal electricity production is in its western portion, as suggested in the heat flow map shown in Figure 16. All jurisdictions in WEC have opportunities

for greater utilization of low-temperature geoexchange for heating and cooling applications.

Essentially, all geothermal power plants within the WEC are located in areas having higher heat flows. These areas, combined with adequate ground water and available transmission, offer an opportunity for producing reliable, available, high-value, low-carbon electricity. But not all potential sources are available — some are difficult to access or within protected areas such as a national park. The presence of cooler water at shallow depths can mask the geothermal potential of some resources (the Cascades, for example) or complicate geothermal characterization (such as the Snake River plain).

Despite this, some geothermal potential has been realized in the WEC. As of March 2011, installed geothermal capacity in the WEC was 58 MW between Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah [Table 15] and geothermal projects are under development in Wyoming, Colo-



Renewable Energy Resources

rado, Utah, and Idaho. Of particular note, the estimated resource under development in Idaho alone is between 703 and 778 MW [37], illustrating the potential across the region. Although no geothermal resources have been developed for power production in Canada, the South Meager project in British Columbia is being evaluated and could support up to 100 MW [38]. Increasing interest in renewable energy for non-electricity applications has led evaluation of several geothermal projects for development in British Columbia and Alberta.

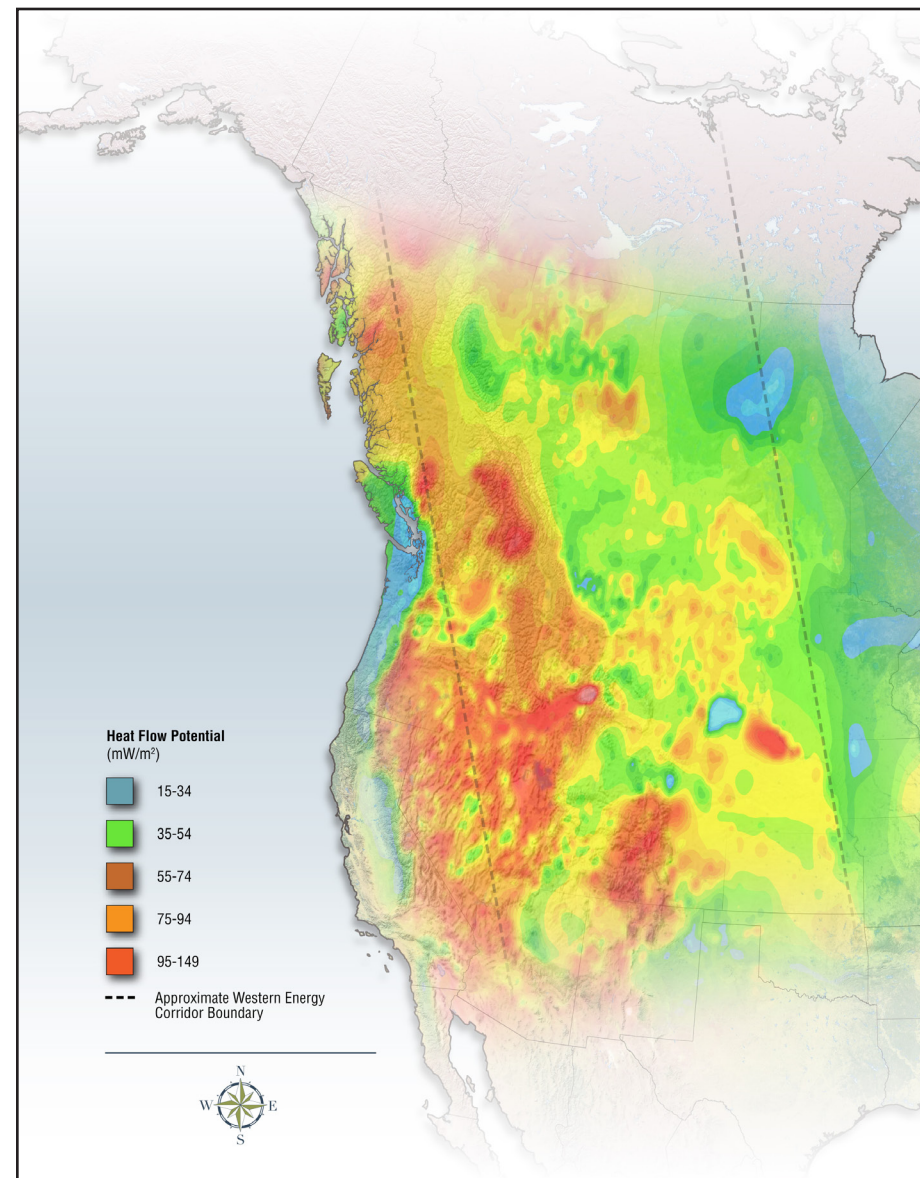
Recent efforts have explored other innovative uses of geothermal resources such as using the hot water co-produced with oil and gas to generate electrical power. Examples include a 250-kW facility recently made operational in Wyoming [39], and a 1 MW project being proposed in Alberta [40]. Another opportunity is the potential for zones beneath the Canadian oil sands to pre-heat water used to make steam for in-situ oil

sands mining operations [41]. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's 2006 estimate indicated that potential power from the co-produced fluids could exceed 450 MW within the WEC [42].

Geothermal energy may be an economically viable resource, but it requires sufficient temperature, water, and permeability at economically retrievable depths. Locating resources with these characteristics is the greatest challenge to developing geothermal energy. Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) technologies — which aim to enable the use of geothermal energy when heat is present but water and/or permeability are not — could significantly expand geothermal power in the WEC [41]. Several technical and economic issues must be resolved before this potential can be realized. The U.S. DOE is developing goals to provide significant amounts of EGS power by 2030 and 2040; however,

Figure 16.

WEC geothermal potential. [M9]



Renewable Energy Resources

details (including timeline) for the goals have not been finalized.

Tidal/Ocean Energy

British Columbia is the only area in the WEC that has ocean wave and tidal energy resource potential. For the British Columbia coast, the total deep water annual wave power potential is approximately 37,000 MW, and total tidal current power potential is approximately 4,000 MW [43]. The best sites for capturing strong tidal currents are in the Strait of Georgia and Johnstone Strait as shown in Figure 17, which offer the major benefit of proximity to the point of use. High-potential sites for ocean current may be farther away from land [44]. The number and capacity of potential tidal and ocean current sites could increase as improved technologies are developed.

High cost and limited site availability have traditionally plagued tidal and other ocean-energy projects. Tidal energy requires a confined location with sufficiently high tidal ranges or flow velocities.

The cost of tidal and ocean energy is highly influenced by geography, distance to grid, and water conditions (i.e., speed and volume of the current) [45]. Although wave energy resembles wind generation in its intermittent nature, it is easier to forecast and has a uniform availability. Specifically, ocean waves propagate at a constant speed with little attenuation, so they can be detected several hours before reaching a generator. Tidal and ocean-current energy systems must endure extreme weather conditions and corrosion, and maintenance is expected to be expensive.

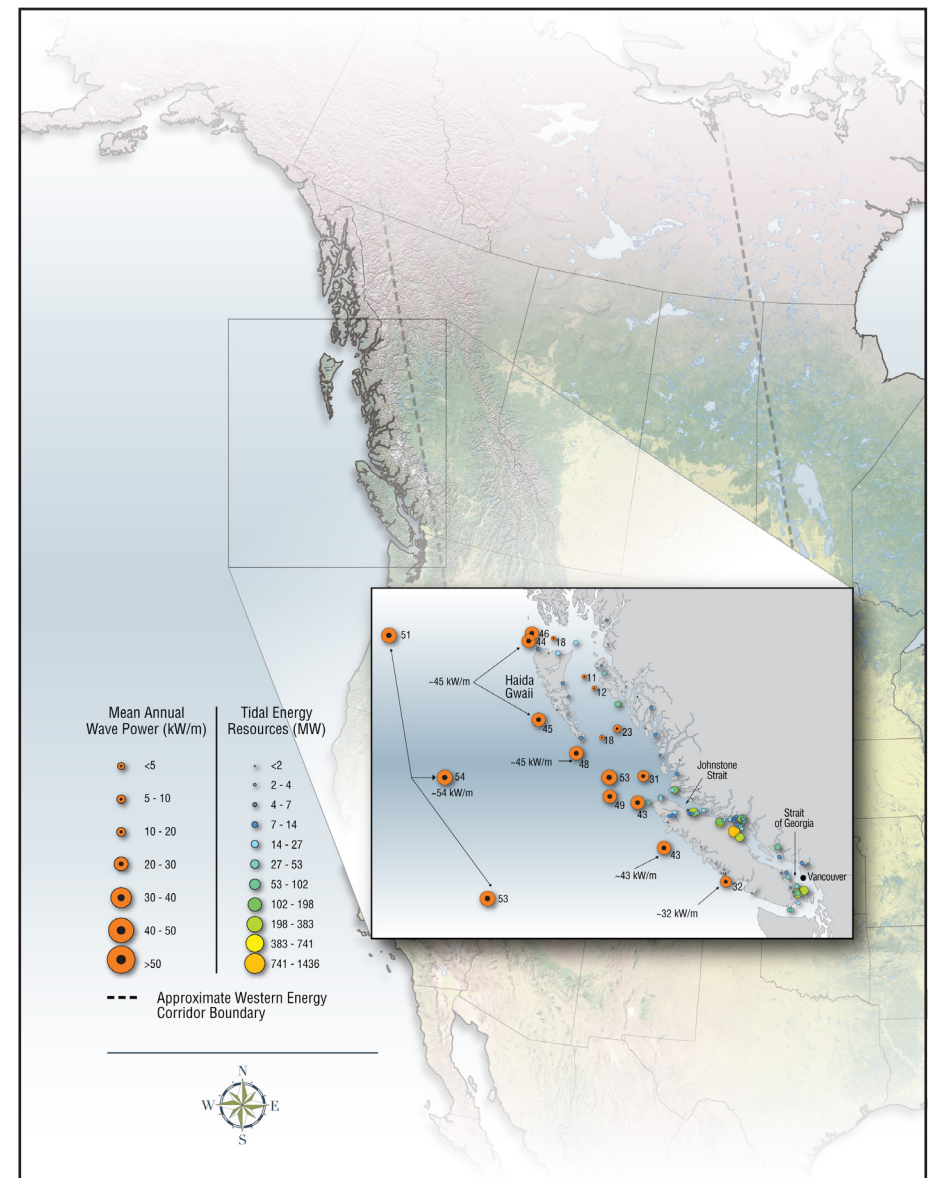


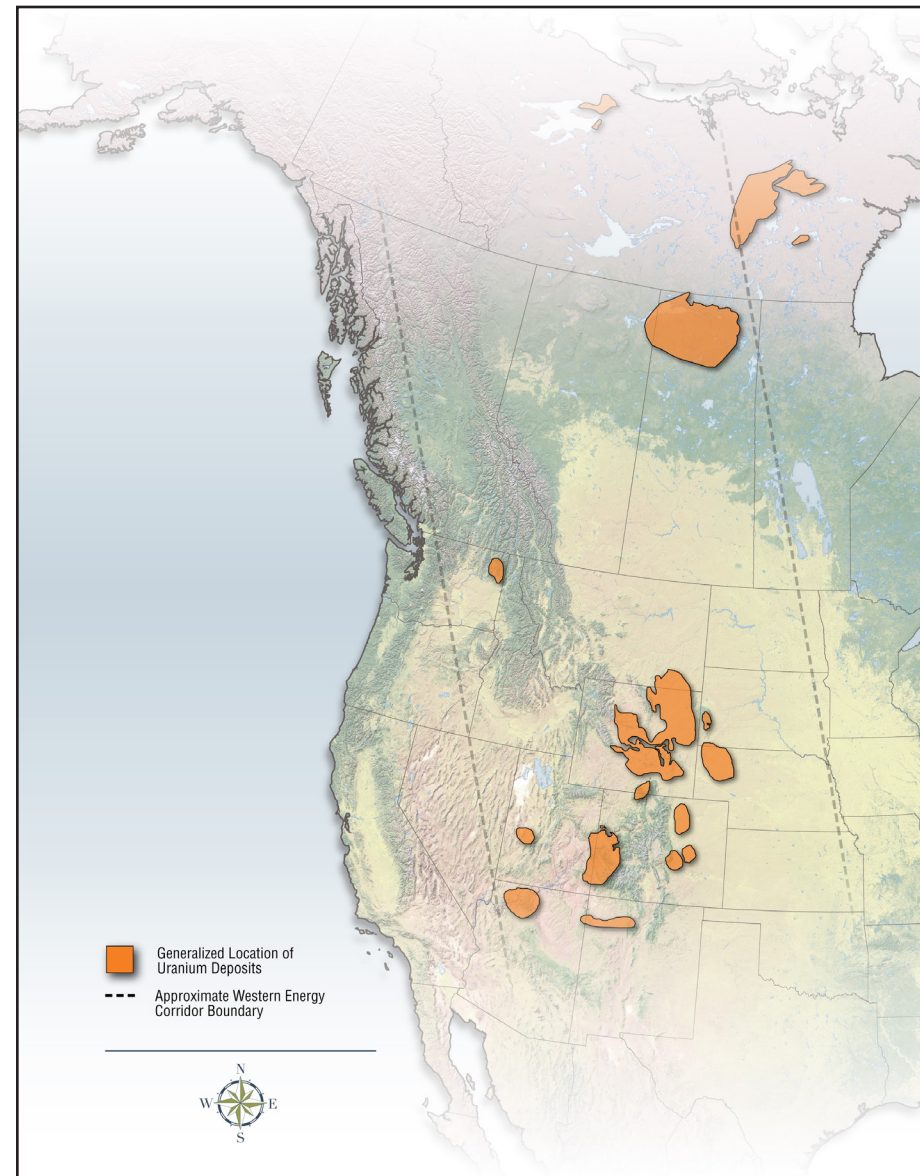
Figure 17.
Wave power and tidal current
energy potential. [M10]

Uranium Resources

The WEC contains significant quantities of uranium [Figure 18], which is used to generate electricity in nuclear power plants. Canada's sole uranium-producing area is in Saskatchewan and is second in world production only to Kazakhstan. In 2010, Saskatchewan produced 10,784 short tons (9,783 metric tons) of uranium — just over 18% of world production. Saskatchewan's McArthur River Mine, which is the largest producing uranium mine in the world, produced 8,437 short tons (7,654 metric tons) of uranium, or approximately 14% of the world's uranium output in 2010. Known recoverable uranium resources in Saskatchewan are estimated at 466,000 short tons (423,000 metric tons) of uranium based on a 2007 estimate [46], 8% of the world's known recoverable resources [47].

In 2010, the U.S., ranked 8th in world uranium production, generating 1,830 short tons (1,660 metric tons) of uranium [46], much of which came from mines in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, with the latter two states dominating [48]. According to a 2009 estimate, the U.S. has known recoverable resources of 228,000 short tons (207,000 metric tons) of uranium [47]. In 2008, Wyoming led the nation in total uranium reserves; together, Wyoming and New Mexico contain about two-thirds of the country's estimated reserves [49]. An important note in relation to British Columbia is that in April 2008 a news release indicated that the Province will not support the exploration and development of uranium.

Figure 18.
*Distribution of uranium resources
in the WEC. [M11]*



Uranium Resources

Half of the nuclear fuel currently used in the U.S. is derived from dismantled Russian nuclear warheads. This program will be halted in 2013, which may result in increased demand for uranium resources within the WEC.

The WEC also contains significant quantities of thorium, especially in Idaho. Unlike uranium, thorium has not been used extensively for nuclear energy production, although it has been successfully used to experimentally generate

energy in many countries including the U.S., Canada, Europe, Japan, Russia, and India. Thorium has not been a major competitor with uranium for use as a nuclear fuel because the world supply of uranium is sufficiently inexpensive

and abundant to meet current needs [50]. Some countries (namely, India) may, however, favor thorium over uranium as a fuel source, depending upon local availability and policy [47].

The McArthur River Mine, located in Saskatchewan, is the largest producing mine in the world with over 7,600 metric tons of uranium produced in 2009, approximately 14% of the world's uranium production.



Electricity Power Generation

In 2009, the WEC's electric power generation capacity was estimated at over 75,000 MW; Colorado led with 13,045 MW, followed by Alberta at 12,996 MW. Figure 19 and Table 16 show the generating capacity by state/province and source. The WEC generation capacity is dominated by coal-fired infrastructure followed by hydropower and natural gas, as shown in Figure 20. Over 60% of WEC generation capacity is supplied by fossil energy. Although renewable energy production capacity is increasing, outside of hydropower, its sources make up less than 10% of the total capacity and are led by wind power investments [Table 21]. No commercial nuclear power plants (NPPs) exist within the WEC, but there are emerging interests in their inclusion. Total electrical energy generation within the WEC in 2009 was over 370 million MWh. Of this, more than 70% came from fossil energy plants (primarily from coal and natural gas), 24% from

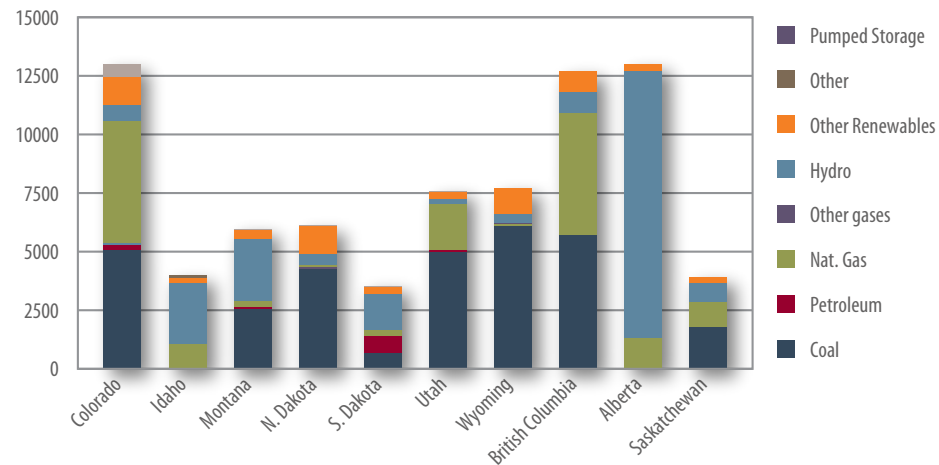


Figure 19. WEC electric power installed capacity by state/province.

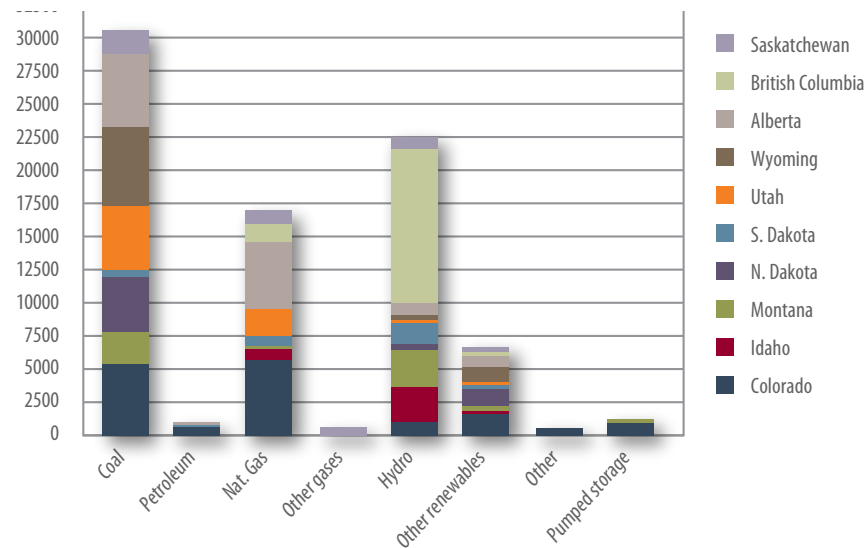


Figure 20. WEC electric power installed capacity by source.

Electricity Power Generation

hydropower, and approximately 4% from other renewable [Table 17]. The low capacity factor of wind power plants results in a far smaller contribution to annual electric generation than to generating capacity.

Coal-Fired Electric Power Generation

In 2009, coal-fired plants were estimated to make up approximately 40% of the electricity generation capacity within the region — approximately 30,500 MW. Alberta has the largest capacity (5,971MW) followed by Wyoming and Colorado [Table 16]. Since 1999, the WEC's overall capacity from coal-fired plants has changed very little with the exception of Montana, which has lost approximately 20% of its coal-fired electrical generation capacity over the last 10 years. British Columbia generates no electricity from coal. It should be noted that 2010 actually represents the largest build of coal-fired plants since 1985 within the U.S., which included the

Comanche (850 MW) and Wygen II (110 MW) plants, located in Colorado and Wyoming, respectively [51].

Coal is estimated to continue playing a foundational role by providing base load power in the long

term within the WEC. New coal plants are continuing to be introduced, especially in Wyoming, North Dakota, and Alberta. An example of a new plant construction is the combined heat and coal-fired power plant (Spiritwood Station) in North Dakota. It uses dried and

refined lignite, will produce nearly 100 MW during peak demands, and will provide steam to a nearby malting plant [52]. However, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state regulations on air emissions, coal ash, and water are expected to drive retirement of

Given the abundant natural gas, coal, and hydropower resources within the WEC, the region is able to supply some of the most reliable and lowest priced electricity in North America.



certain existing coal-fired generation plants. For example, Colorado utilities are being directed to retire or retrofit coal capacity and replace it with natural gas or renewable energy resources to comply with new state Clean Air-Clean Jobs Act [53]. Another trend is the pursuit of higher efficiency in power production while reducing environmental impact. Enabling clean coal technologies include CO₂ capture and sequestration, underground gasification, integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC), and oxy-fuel combustion (coal gasification).

Electricity Power Generation

Natural Gas

In 2009, gas-turbine-based plants within the WEC provided just over 22% of the generation capacity, with Colorado and Alberta leading at 5,357 MW and 5,201 MW, respectively [Table 16]. The last ten years has seen significant investment in gas-fired generation, with notable examples in Colorado, which grew in capacity from 691 MW in 1999 to almost 8 times that amount in 2009 [54,55]. During this same period, Alberta doubled its own capacity in natural-gas-fired electricity generation.

The attractiveness of natural gas is growing due to low natural gas prices and the fact that it is the cleanest-burning fossil fuel and has relatively low capital construction costs. Concerns, however, remain relative to the long-term position of gas given the historic volatility of gas prices.

Renewable Energy

Hydropower makes up approximately 28% of WEC electric generating capacity, with British Columbia by far the highest at 11,000 MW, just over 50% of the entire WEC hydropower capacity [Table 16]. Hydropower contributed approximately 24% of total WEC electric energy generation in 2009, and more than

63% came from British Columbia [Figure 21]. In 2009, the WEC produced almost 90 million MWh from hydroelectric energy [Table 17].

Electric power capacity from other renewable sources is dominated by wind, which provides approximately 90% of the WEC's non-hydro renewable capacity [Table 21; Figure 22]. Wind power is also

the fastest growing source of new, renewable electric power generation. Within the WEC, wind power generation is led by Colorado, followed by North Dakota and Alberta; together they represent over 77% of the WEC's wind generation. Total WEC generation from wind in 2009 was just under 10 million MWh [12]. The growth in U.S. wind farm generation is

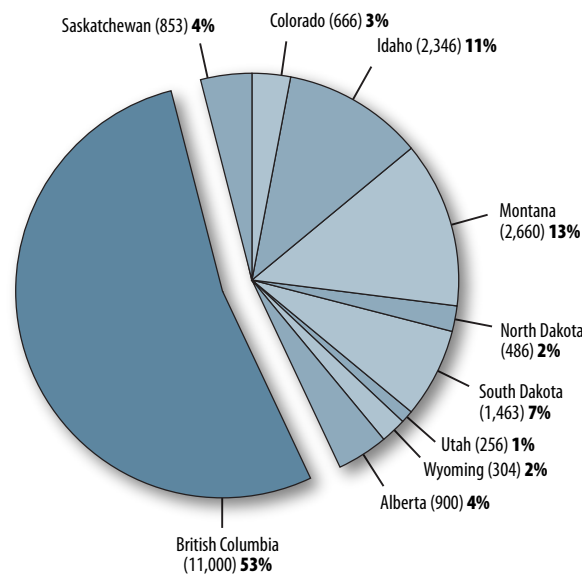


Figure 21.
Hydropower generating capacity (MW) .

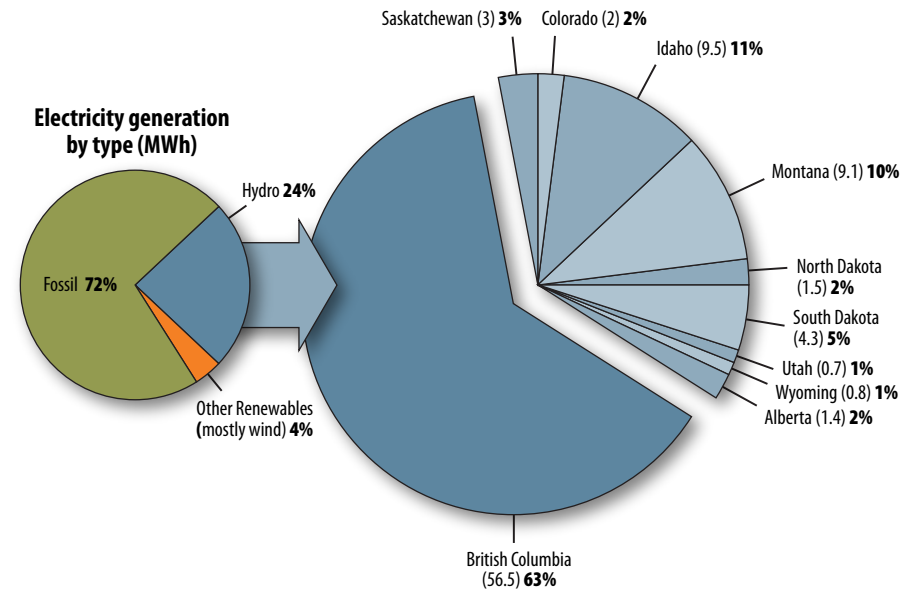


Figure 22.
Hydropower generation (million MWh).

Electricity Power Generation

In 2009, 90 million MWh of electricity was generated from hydropower in the WEC which represents approximately 24% of the WEC's total electricity generation that year.

driven primarily by state renewable portfolio standard (RPS) requirements and federal tax credits. The remainder of renewable energy sources includes biomass, geothermal, and solar [Table 20].

Nuclear Energy

The WEC has no operating commercial nuclear reactors, but there has been recent interest in building them within the region. In 2008, Bruce Power applied for a license to prepare a site for the future construction and operation of a new reactor complex (4,000 MW) on the Peace River in northern Alberta. The company has since withdrawn the application [56]. Alternate Energy Holdings, Inc. is pursuing preliminary local approvals to develop the "Idaho Energy Complex" in Payette County, Idaho, in advance of an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory

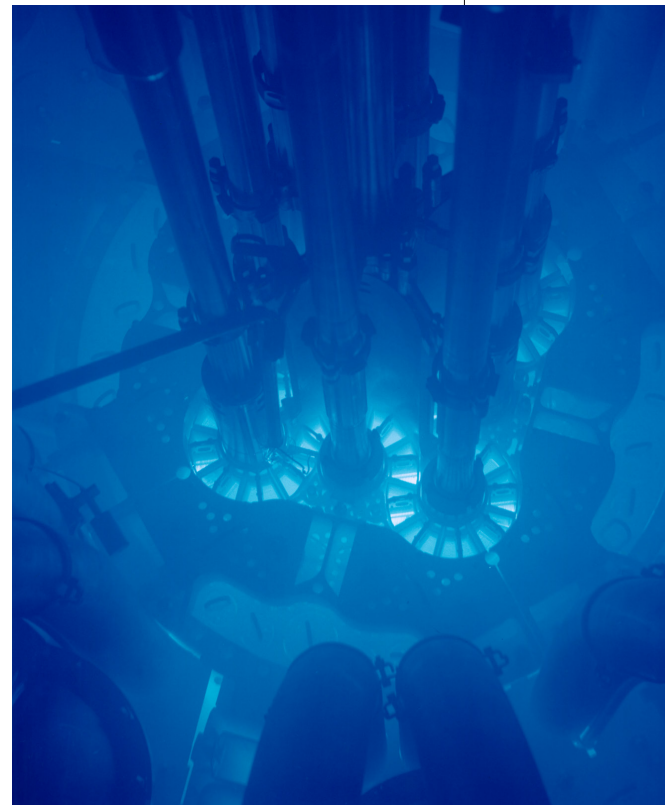
Commission (USNRC). In 2012, the USNRC is anticipating license applications for two new nuclear power plants near Green River, Utah. British Columbia has a moratorium in place that prohibits nuclear power [57].

Relative to other nuclear energy infrastructure, AREVA plans to develop a uranium-enrichment plant 20 miles west of Idaho Falls, Idaho. The license approval process is almost complete, and construction is expected to start soon after. The facility's capacity will fuel 25 reactors producing 1,000 MW each, with the possibility of doubling that capacity if market conditions are favorable [58]. Also near Idaho Falls, INL operates a 250-MW (thermal) Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) for materials and nuclear fuel testing. In eastern Washington, a commercial nuclear power plant provides elec-

tricity to some areas of the WEC but is not included in this report.

Saskatchewan is interested in increasing the value of its uranium-based products and has conducted a feasibility study addressing the nuclear energy cycle beyond its current activities in mining and

milling. The province is moving to drive nuclear-related research and development (R&D) and is exploring other opportunities associated with power generation, repositories, and enrichment [59].



Liquid Fuels Production

In addition to conventional petroleum refineries located within the WEC, several large existing and future investments are being made in infrastructure associated with bitumen and heavy oil upgrading. Interests are also emerging in non-traditional fuels production infrastructure associated with liquefied natural gas (LNG) and coal-to-liquids (CTL) production within the region. In parallel, a liquid biofuels industry is emerging around vast quantities of biomass, including forest residue, corn, wheat, and oil seed.

Petroleum Refineries and Upgraders

Twenty-seven crude oil refineries are located throughout the WEC with a total of 1.3 million barrels per day operable capacity [Figure 23]. Alberta's three refineries comprising over 30% of the WEC's

capacity. For perspective, in 2010, the U.S. had 16 million barrels per day of operable capacity [Table 18].

Alberta and Saskatchewan contain six upgraders with a 2009 collective operable capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day. Their primary focus is upgrading bitumen from oil sands and heavy oil to produce synthetic crude oil. Three new upgrader projects and three expansions are either approved or under application in Alberta. They could collectively bring additional upgrading capacity of nearly 1.0 million barrels per day of bitumen [60].

Liquid Natural Gas Facilities

An LNG plant and shipping terminal is being planned for Kitimat, British Columbia, with a capacity of 5 million metric tons (5.5 short tons) per annum and the potential to double processing capacity in a

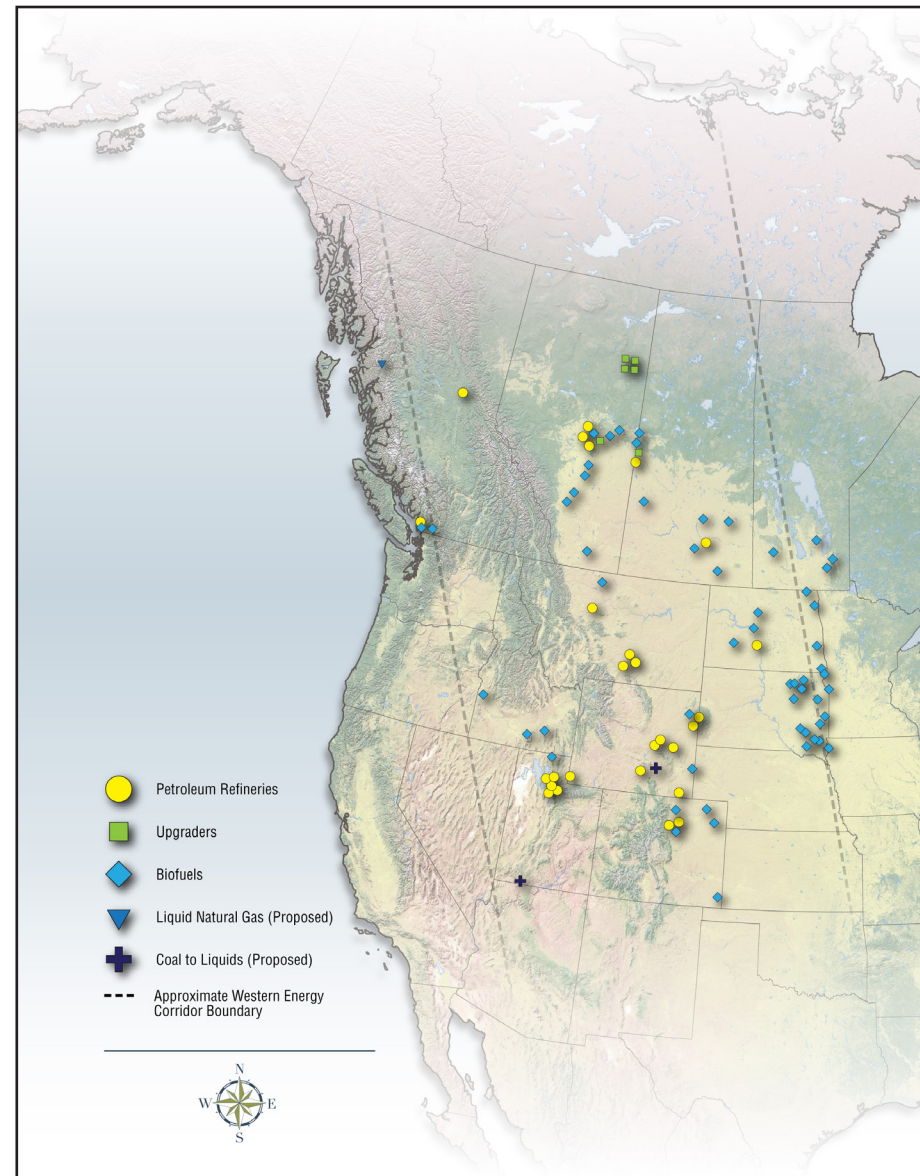


Figure 23.
Fuel processing plants. [M12]

Liquid Fuels Production

Phase 2 expansion; the target date is 2015 for the first LNG shipment. An application for a second plant and terminal at Kitimat has been submitted to the National Energy Board for a Canadian Federal Export License [61]. The facilities would tap British Columbia and Alberta natural gas resources and target Asian markets to complement the existing U.S. market. At least two additional LNG projects are being studied with one project exploring construction of an export terminal in Prince Rupert [16].

Coal-to-Liquids

An emerging trend within the WEC over the past few years is assessing the feasibility of coal-to-liquids (CTL) facilities, which could help develop the vast coal resources in Alberta, Montana, and Wyoming. One CTL facility development project has emerged in Medicine Bow, Wyoming. The project, which is expected to start in 2014, will use Carbon Basin coal to produce refined hydrocarbon liquid products with an initial commercial operation of up to

22,000 barrels per day [62]. There is also a proposed pilot plant in Kanab, Utah, that would use a hydrogasification process to convert feedstocks such as coal and biomass into synthetic gas suitable for processing to liquid fuel or to substitute natural gas.

Biofuels

There are currently 39 operating ethanol plants and 13 operating biodiesel plants within the WEC. These facilities have an annual operating capacity of approximately 2,000 million gallons per year (7,600 million bbl/yr). South Dakota has the greatest capacity of the WEC, at approximately 1,000 million gallons per year (3,800 million bbl/yr), followed by North Dakota and Saskatchewan. All ethanol plants in the WEC use grain such as corn and wheat as a feedstock, with the exception of a 1.5 million gallon per year (100 bbl/d) pilot plant in Upton, Wyoming, which uses lignocellulosic biomass (wood waste) as a feedstock.

In the U.S., five of the seven states in the WEC have some biodiesel capacity; the highest single producer is in Casselton, North Dakota, producing 153 million gallons per year (581 million bbl/yr) [Table 19]. Although over 380 million gallons (9 million bbl/yr) of annual biofuels capacity is under construction in the U.S., none of it is in the WEC [63]. One ethanol plant that will use municipal waste as feedstock and has a planned annual capacity of 36 million gallons (0.86 million bbl/yr) is under construction in Edmonton, Alberta.

The WEC has a total of 68 biodiesel fueling stations with all provinces and states represented [64,65]. Colorado stands out with 23 biodiesel stations, followed by Wyoming with 15 as of 2009. There are some incentives for biofuels infrastructure development in the WEC. For example, qualified biofuel fueling infrastructure in Idaho is eligible for up to 6% tax credit. Biofuels plants in North Dakota receive up to \$1.6 million/year and \$10 million over the life of the plant. [64]



WEC Energy Delivery

The processing, use, and export of WEC energy resources depend heavily on a strong underlying energy infrastructure. This section concerns bulk movements of energy resources or products, focusing on electricity transmission, oil and gas pipeline, and rail. CO₂ pipeline has been included, as CO₂ delivery is becoming important throughout the region for enhancing oil recovery and sequestration, and it will increasingly become integrated with other energy infrastructure.

Electricity Transmission

The WEC spans two of four major transmission reliability organizations in North America and lies within the balancing authorities of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) and the Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO), both part of North American Electric Reliability Corporation [Figure 24]. From both market and control perspectives, these interconnections are isolated except

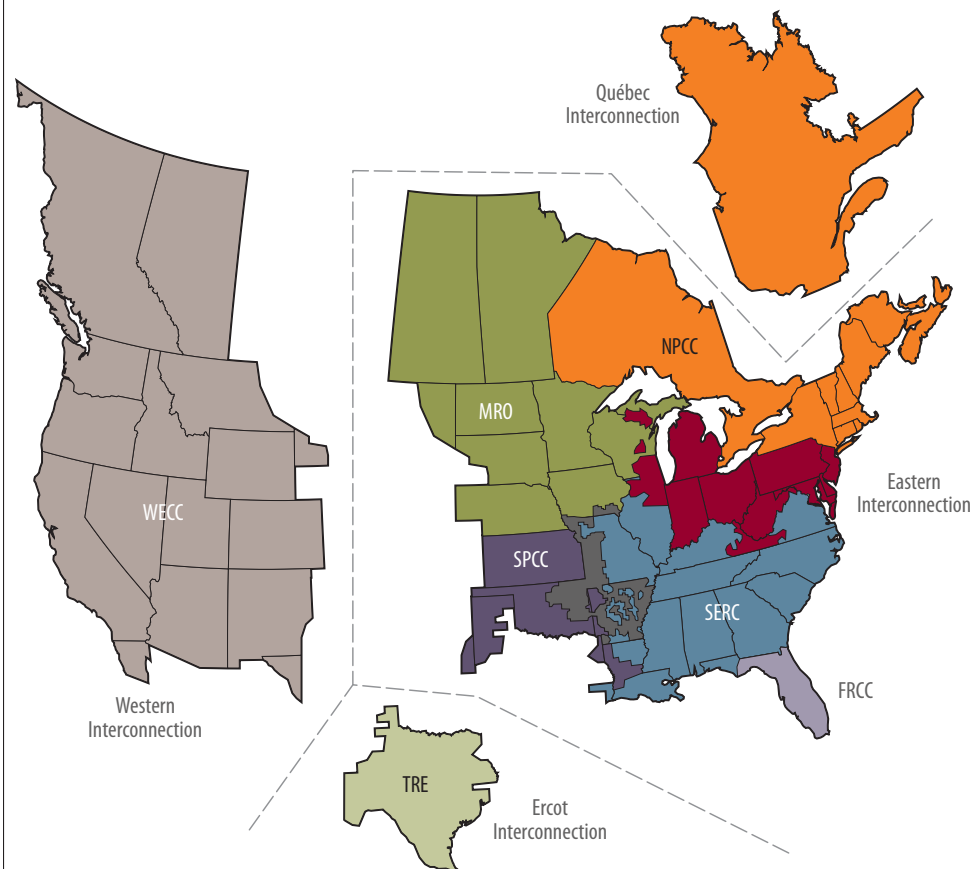


Figure 24.
Transmission interconnection grids.

for a few small connection points east of the Rocky Mountains. These points have limited power transfer capabilities or require that power be converted from AC to DC to AC.

In short, the WEC has access to two major electric-power energy markets. They consist of a sophisticated network, involving inter-connected power plants and power lines that operate at many different voltages. Figure 25 shows existing major transmission lines within the WEC.

Investment in WEC transmission infrastructure began to increase several years ago in response to various needs, including reliability and generator interconnection. The proposed transmission build-out aims partly to better capture and integrate renewable energy resources, such as wind, to meet state or provincial renewable energy requirements. Increased transmission investment in the U.S. is also due, in part, to several landmark developments in U.S.

WEC Energy Delivery

federal and state policies affecting transmission infrastructure (e.g., the Energy Policy Act 2005), state renewable power standards (RPS), federal transmission pricing policy (e.g., Federal Energy Regulatory Commission), and federal initiatives promoting transmission Smart Grid development under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Although the environmental permitting process for transmission line construction was slow from 2001 to 2009, utilities that are members of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) invested over \$55 billion USD in transmission infrastructure improvements to meet these various needs. Another \$61 billion USD in future transmission system investments is expected from 2010 through 2021 [67]. In Western Canada, the increased demand on natural resources, particularly unconventional crude oil and hydropower potential, will burden existing infrastructure and eventually require added generation and transmission. Of par-

ticular relevance is the Regional Transmission Expansion Project. It is funded by the U.S. DOE, being executed by the Western Governors Association and Western Electricity Coordinating Council. The project is designed to analyze transmission requirements under a broad range of alternative energy futures and to develop long-term, interconnection-wide transmission expansion plans [68].

Natural Gas Pipelines

The North American natural gas market relies heavily on natural gas delivery from the WEC. It is underlain by a substantial natural gas pipeline infrastructure for export to various markets, accompanied by infrastructure components such as storage facilities and compression stations. In addition, there are longer-term plans to convey natural gas from the Alaska North Slope and the Mackenzie Delta

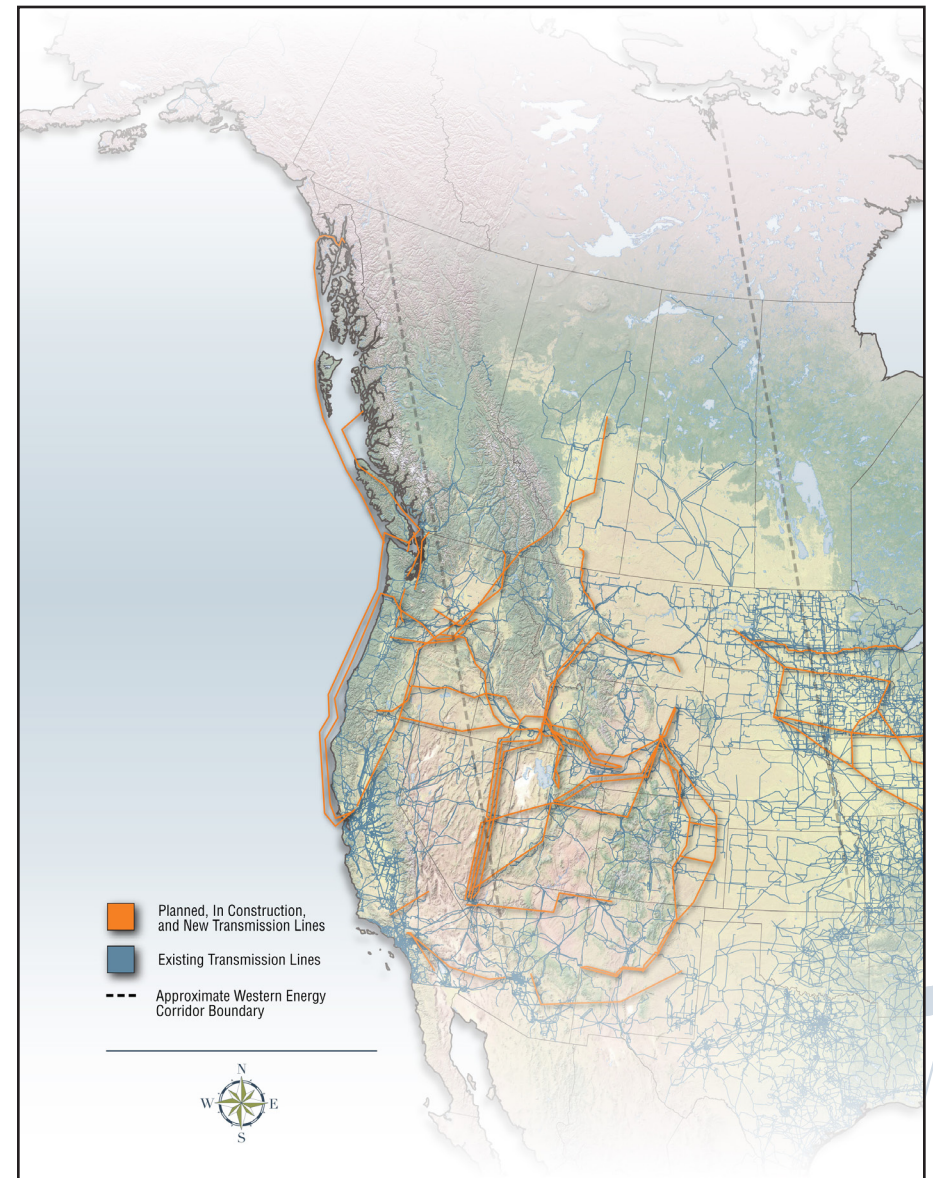


Figure 25.
Transmission lines within the WEC. [M13]

WEC Energy Delivery

area to markets in North America via the proposed Alaska and McKenzie pipelines, which would pass through the WEC and could add another 15% load to the existing pipeline network. Figure 26 shows both existing and proposed gas pipeline within the WEC.

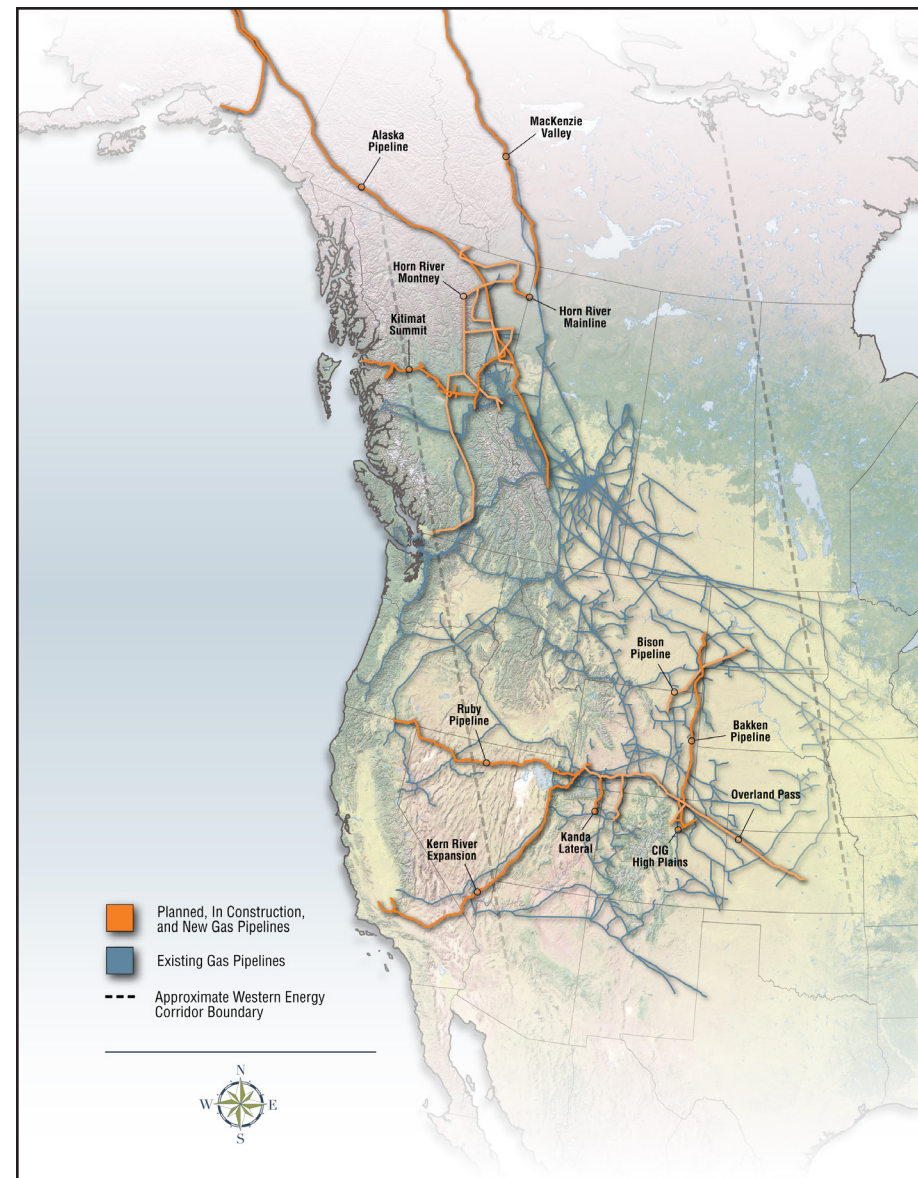
Some WEC-produced natural gas is consumed within the region, but most is exported to other parts of North America (Canada is the number one natural gas supplier to the U.S.). Interregional flow patterns for 2008 show large movements of natural gas out of the WEC to major consuming regions in the U.S. Midwest and East Coast, and to a lesser extent, to the West Coast and Florida. By 2030, interregional flows are projected to increase to meet demand predominantly by accessing growing unconventional production in the midcontinent and Northern Rockies, natural gas from the Arctic projects such as along the Alaska North Slope and McKenzie Delta [69], and supplying LNG exports that would target Asian markets.

Significant investment in new pipeline and associated infrastructure will be required to support this growth.

Recently, natural gas shipments from the Canadian portion of the WEC to the East Coast have been declining, due to (a) growing shale gas production in the U.S., (b) increased use of natural gas for the extraction and processing of crude bitumen within the Alberta oil sands, and (c) increased competition from newly constructed natural gas pipelines in the U.S. [70]. As a result of this decreased demand and lower market prices for Canadian gas [Figure 27], producers are exploring other potential markets including Asia. The price of LNG is much higher than North American gas prices and is especially so in Asia [71].

Figure 26.

Natural gas pipelines within the WEC. [M14]



WEC Energy Delivery

When oil is produced from the Bakken formation, there is also significant natural gas liquids (and gas) produced. Much of that natural gas is flared, resulting in substantial lost revenue. Because infrastructure is needed to gather natural gas, a pipeline (ONEOK Bakken NGL Pipeline) has been

proposed to extend south from the Bakken Shale to connect with the Overland Pass Pipeline [72].

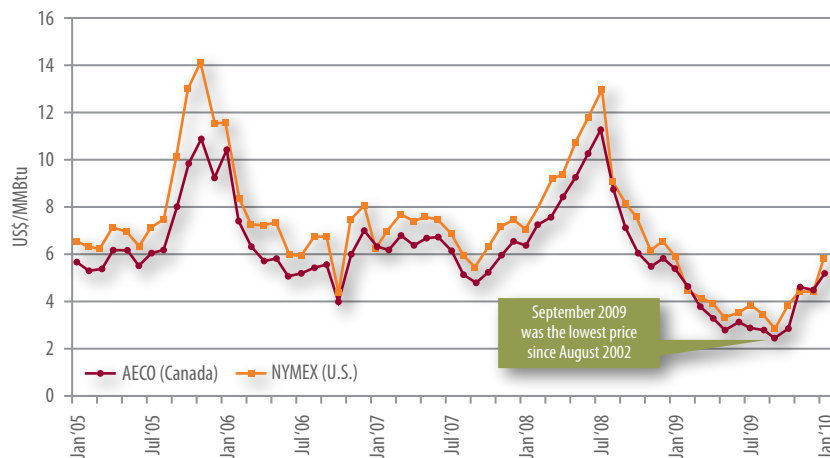


Figure 17.
Canadian and U.S. natural gas prices. [16]

Oil Pipelines

The WEC contains established and growing pipeline infrastructure [Figure 28] that transports crude oil or refined product from oil-producing areas of the WEC to refineries in the WEC and the rest of North America. The U.S. is the primary destination for these resources, as it is the largest oil market in the world with a refining capacity of approximately 16 million barrels per day (bbl/d). Western Canada is the largest source of petroleum imports to the U.S., providing nearly 2 million bbl/d of crude oil (~2.5 million bbl/d total petroleum), which accounts for more than 20% of U.S. imports [73].

In Western Canada production is expected to increase from 2.9 million bbl/d in 2009 to about 4.2 million bbl/d by 2025 (according to the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 3.5 million bbl/d of this will be oil-sands-derived hydrocarbon). This increased production will require new pipe-

lines to transport diluted bitumen and synthetic crude to downstream facilities in the Edmonton area for refining outside of Alberta (72% is currently transported). Products from Alberta and Saskatchewan are primarily delivered to the Midwest, British Columbia, Ontario, California, and Washington; however, there are plans to target other markets as well [73].

TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline, combined with an existing pipeline, would bring more than 1.1 million bbl/d to the U.S. and could deliver oil as far as Port Arthur and Houston, Texas [66]. In addition, a number of potential projects are proposed to transport oil to the British Columbia coast (Kitimat) with the primary purpose of meeting the growing Asian demand. Two pipelines are proposed for this purpose: the Kinder Morgan TMX Northern Leg and the Northern Gateway pipelines, with initial capacities of 400,000 bbl/d and 525,000 bbl/d, respectively [74,75]. It should be noted that the TMX Northern Leg is in the early

WEC Energy Delivery

planning stages and will go ahead only if demand warrants it and after completion of planned expansions to the existing Trans Mountain line's Westridge Terminal in Burnaby, British Columbia. There are also two proposals that would utilize rail to transport Alberta oil to the west coast.

Development of other oil reservoirs has been constrained by a lack of refineries, pipelines, and rail facilities. For example, additional pipeline is planned for the Bakken field, which spans parts of Saskatchewan, Montana, and North Dakota and is one of the fastest growing oil production areas in North America. To address this, TransCanada is planning pipeline (65,000 bbl/d) to connect these resources to the TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline, while Enbridge will build another pipeline connection (145,000 bbl/d) to the Enbridge Pipelines Inc. mainline. Both lines are intended to transport crude oil to refinery markets in North America.

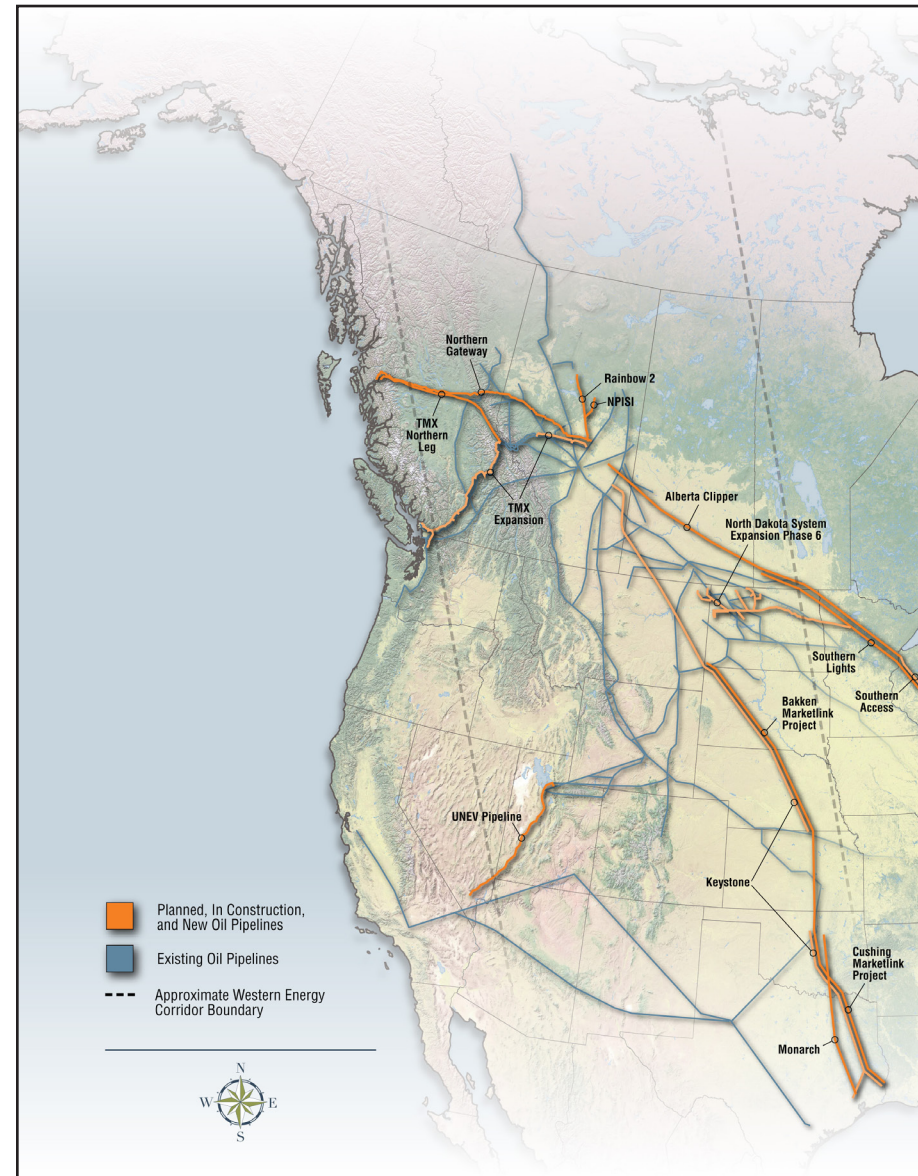
In the longer term, if the large quantities of oil shale in the basins of Colorado's Piceance, Utah's Uinta, and Wyoming's Green River and Washakie are developed, they will also require suitable pipeline infrastructure.

CO₂ Pipelines

Currently, seven CO₂ pipelines are operating or are nearing completion in the WEC. In addition to these seven major lines, there are at least five spur lines feeding small oil fields close to the main pipeline route [Figure 29]. These pipelines make up approximately 1,350 km (~840 miles), just over 23% of the commercial CO₂ pipelines currently operating in the U.S. They transport CO₂ from a combination of natural and industrial sources to aging western oilfields for enhanced oil recovery [76], which helps tap more than 90 billion barrels of trapped recoverable oil. These pipelines are not part of an

Figure 28.

Oil pipelines within the WEC.
[M15]



WEC Energy Delivery

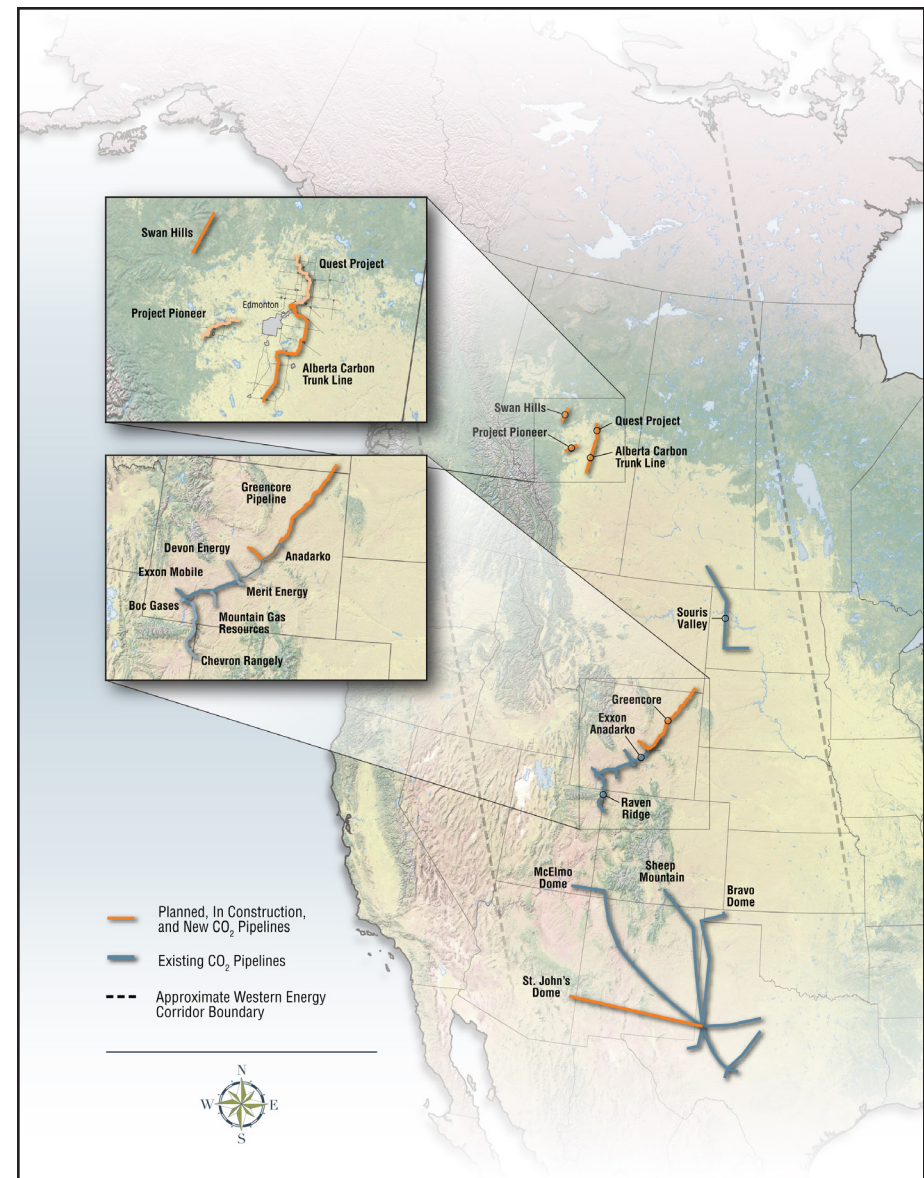
integrated network. In fact, they have arisen in an *ad hoc* fashion determined by the economics of a given oil play, and the availability of government incentives. The major CO₂ pipelines include the McElmo Dome Pipeline, which is over 800 km (500 miles) long and carries 1.1 billion cubic feet per day (BCFD) of CO₂ to the Permian Basin and 60 million cubic feet per day (MMCFD) to McElmo Creek Utah; and the Greencore pipeline, which will go into production in late 2011, moving 720 MMCFD 370 km (~230 miles) from Wyoming to Southeast Montana.

New CO₂ pipeline development projects are planned or underway in the WEC to increase CO₂ use for enhanced oil recovery and to a lesser degree, to reduce CO₂ emissions [Figure 29]. These projects are driven by a variety of objectives, including commercial, legislative, research, and regulatory interests. Alberta has initiated a \$2B CAN [76] effort to realize four major CO₂ management projects. One project is the proposed

north-south, 242-km (~150 miles) Alberta Carbon Trunk Line, which will gather CO₂ from various operations and transport it to oil fields to the south to enhance oil recovery. Wyoming will add CO₂ pipeline to capture emissions from the Lost Cabin Gas Plant in Fremont County, injecting it into oil wells in Encore's Bell Creek Field and eventually the Cedar Creek Anticline in southeastern Montana, with the aim of increasing oil production from those fields.

Pipelines in the U.S. currently transport the CO₂ needed to produce 237,000 barrels of oil per day domestically [77], with an additional 18,000–20,000 barrels per day produced by CO₂-enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operations in southern Saskatchewan (most of which is sold to U.S. markets) [78]. With oil prices expected to be high for the foreseeable future, and the U.S. EPA regulating

Figure 29.
CO₂ pipelines within the WEC.
[M16]



WEC Energy Delivery

carbon emissions, the need for CO₂ pipelines will continue to grow. Although it has taken nearly four decades to bring the first 1,300 km (~810 miles) of pipelines into existence, economic and regulatory (emissions) drivers are likely to bring the next 1,300 km online much more quickly.

Rail

Railway transportation provides bulk movement of commodities such as coal, potash, agriculture products, and petrochemicals throughout WEC. This rail system provides either direct access or interconnecting rail to most of North America, and key connections to ports allow direct access to foreign markets. The WEC is serviced by five major railway companies, with Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Union Pacific Railroad acting as the primary providers. The three other major rail companies are Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Canadian National Railway, and Utah Railway Company.

Coal is the single largest commodity moved by rail, a significant portion of which is moved within the WEC. Crude oil and refined petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel are transported by rail to markets where pipelines are not available. Asphalt and fertilizer are typically transported by rail. With the expansion of the bioenergy industry, biomass transportation by rail is likely to increase. Distributed collection points for biomass products typically require a combination of trucking and rail and are most attractive for rail applications for long-distance markets.

Coal transport is driving rail expansion within the WEC. The 103-mile (~165-km) Powder River Basin “Joint Line” is a dedicated coal railway, and it is one of the heaviest used rail systems in the world. Expansion is also being discussed to increase the movement of bitumen to markets (refineries



Figure 30.
Railway lines. [M17]

WEC Energy Delivery

and terminals) where pipelines may not yet be available. Moving bitumen from the oil sands to various markets is an old practice with a new push for the rail industry to analyze whether it can offer a competitive alternative. Rail trans-

Expanding and maintaining a healthy energy infrastructure in the WEC is critically important to realize its energy and economic potential.

portation of LNG is being investigated by liquefaction companies as a means of moving energy to areas where pipeline infrastructure is not available. Although liquefying natural gas increases its energy density to the point at which large quantities of gas may be transported by rail, the overall economics of this process will ultimately determine the delivery method's viability. Similarly, development of the Bakken formation is driving evaluation of rail to transport oil to the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes areas.



Energy and Environment

Energy development and the environment are inextricably linked in the Western Energy Corridor, and like all other human activity, energy development can affect the environment in numerous ways. Those energy-environment interactions need to be managed appropriately to ensure sustainable energy production. The WEC's rich energy resources will be fully unlocked only when environmental impacts are properly addressed [Figure 31]. The following section provides an overview of some of these impacts.

Air

Air quality concerns associated with energy production often focus on combustion by-products from coal-fired plants, including the emission of greenhouse gases ([GHGs]; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide), criteria pollutants (nitrous oxides, particulate matter less than 10 μ m, and carbon monoxide), and toxic air pollutants such as sulfur oxides and mercury. Another

concern is winter ozone formation in high elevation basins believed to be associated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) being released from gas fields. Along with GHGs, impaired visibility from engine emissions, suspension of dust from unpaved roads, surface mining operations, and coal cars are among the potential air-related impacts of energy production, especially given that the WEC contains parks and monuments that are protected by stringent visibility standards.

Water

Water is used extensively in energy development, and energy development can affect water supply and quality [79]. Depending on the energy technologies employed, significant quantities of water may be used in upstream processes (e.g., mining, pumping and processing fuels), the fuel combustion/energy generation process, and downstream processes (e.g., carbon cap-

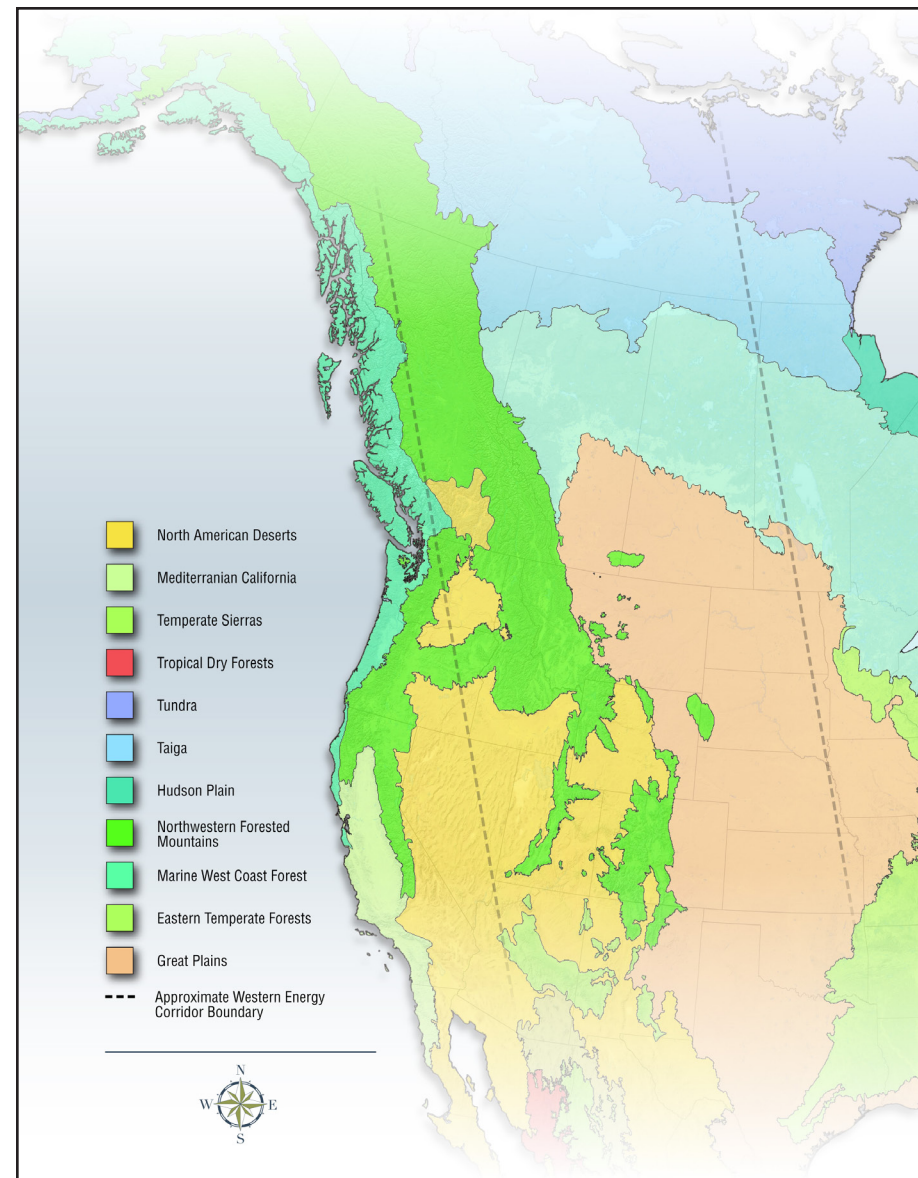


Figure 31.
Ecoregions within the WEC. [M18]

Energy and Environment

ture and sequestration) [80]. These concerns are especially important in the more arid portions of the WEC where water supplies are already fully or over-subscribed. Water quality concerns include emerging issues such as the potential for contaminating drinking water aquifer systems using hydraulic fracture or in-situ heating of oil sands or oil shale. In addition, there are growing concerns about the potential contamination of land and water resources by large tailings ponds and coal ash piles. Other concerns include potential pipeline releases that could cause oil spills into rivers and streams, pollution of the marine environment by increased oil tanker traffic off the British Columbia coastline that would be associated with the potential export of synthetic crude oil to Asia.

Landscapes and Wildlife

The WEC has some of the greatest expanses of undeveloped lands, including some of the finest national parks and monuments in North America along with a significant population of wildlife. The WEC

encompasses a diverse range of landscapes, from high alpine parks and peaks to lowland playas and canyon lands and from wilderness to large cities [81]. Energy development within the WEC can have significant impacts on this landscape, critical to sustaining ecological zones, and fragmentation of such landscapes can have a negative impact on wildlife habitat and can disturb migration corridors [82]. Cumulative impacts from energy development along with other human activities (e.g., ranching and agriculture) on landscapes need to be planned and managed. It is important to take the long view because these ecological systems can be disturbed easily and take years to rehabilitate. Some examples of energy-landscape interactions in the WEC include energy production facilities, roads, drilling, transmission lines, pipelines, and dams.

Climate Change

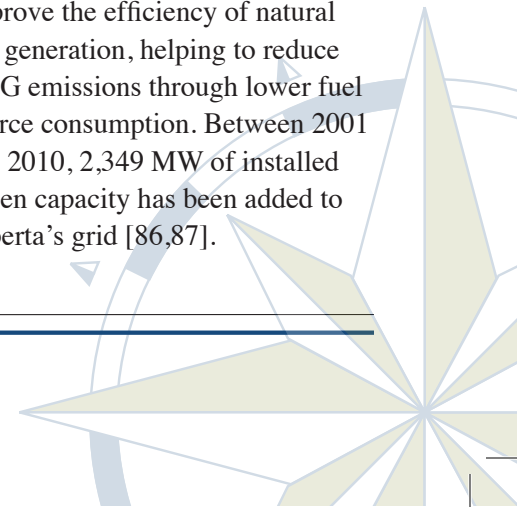
Another environmental concern is the potential impact of energy development on the earth's climate. Fossil fuel combustion is a source

of anthropogenic GHG emissions and potential contributor to climate change. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the primary GHG; however, other emissions such as methane and nitrous oxide, though produced in quantitatively smaller volumes, are actually more potent GHGs. The primary sources of GHG emissions in the WEC are the generation of electricity and the combustion of transportation fuels [83].

Relative to energy, coal-fired plants in the WEC are the largest CO₂ producers; however, there has been a significant amount of debate relative to the impact of GHG emissions associated with oil sands development, which is estimated to contribute 6% of Canada's GHG emissions [84]. An example of a potential regional concern is the projected hydropower impact of climate change on snow accumulation and runoff [85]. To address this and related concerns, the federal governments and numerous WEC members have been pursuing the development of relevant climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, addressing

energy efficiency, improving energy generation processes, and assessing carbon capture and sequestration alternatives.

Concerns have caused increased consideration of lower GHG-emitting energy production options, such as renewable and nuclear energy and lower carbon fossil energy resources like natural gas. Natural gas produces fewer CO₂ emissions per equivalent energy unit than oil or coal. However, methane, the main component in natural gas, is a much more powerful GHG than CO₂. If natural gas is to become the preferred fuel for electric power generation, transportation, and industrial applications, leakage during production, transport, and consumption will likely need to be addressed. Cogeneration, the coproduction of heat and electricity, can improve the efficiency of natural gas generation, helping to reduce GHG emissions through lower fuel source consumption. Between 2001 and 2010, 2,349 MW of installed cogen capacity has been added to Alberta's grid [86,87].



Energy-Resource Nexus

The WEC is host to significant natural resources, many of which are not used for energy but have economic value to the region, and require energy for their development. The availability of reliable energy at competitive prices becomes a driving factor in investment decisions to develop non-energy natural resources native to the WEC. A few examples of this

type of interdependence are offered below.

Agriculture

The WEC produces many agricultural commodities, with wheat and corn dominating both acreage and revenues [88,89]. General trends in all WEC crops are increasing commodity prices and farm income, driven by both rising world population and increasing per



capita caloric intake in emerging markets [90]. A significant factor in the rising costs of producing these commodities is both “direct” and “indirect” energy use [91].

Direct energy consumption includes actual on-farm energy consumption such as running pumps or farm machinery or powering food-processing plants. Indirect energy consumption includes energy consumed to deliver farm products to market as well as energy consumed in off-farm production and delivery of goods consumed on the farm, such as producing fertilizers and pesticides. Increases in both direct and indirect energy uses increase production costs. However, indirect consumption costs may be more volatile and have a greater impact on agricultural production costs, depending on factors such as nutrient needs of the crops being produced and input costs such as fertilizer and pesticide production. A critical evaluation of energy use in agriculture could reveal ways to improve efficiencies that would increase farm incomes and/or offset

the effects of future energy price volatility or sustained increase.

Other interdependencies that have emerged between energy and agriculture include the use of agricultural lands for energy production, i.e., for the biofuels market, rather than for food production. Relationships developing between ranchers and wind energy developers can optimize the land use.

Fertilizer Production

The WEC produces significant quantities of the major plant fertilizer nutrients, e.g., nitrogen, phosphate, and potash [92]. Of these nutrients, nitrogen is used in the greatest quantity and accounted for 56% of the U.S. usage of chemical fertilizers in 2005 [93]. The value of these nutrients and the companies that produce them has risen dramatically recently in response to rising demand for food, particularly as wheat and corn production have increased [90]. Several forms of energy are consumed by the fertilizer industry, including

Energy-Resource Nexus

natural gas for plant operations (e.g., producing process heat) and the consumption of petroleum for product delivery. However, natural gas is the key ingredient used to produce hydrogen and provide energy for ammonia production, which is in turn the key ingredient in nitrogenous fertilizer production. Natural gas amounts to more than half of the input costs (in some cases 75 to 90%) for nitrogenous fertilizer production and delivery. Understanding how the costs of fertilizer production, especially the energy costs, can be reduced would help assure WEC competitiveness in the agricultural industry and could open markets around the world for improved WEC fertilizer technology.

Water Resources

WEC water resources are critical for energy development, as well as for other regional resource development mentioned in this section. Water is used to fracture tight geologic formations (e.g., shale) to recover oil and gas. It is also

commonly used to cool thermal power plants, so it is important to ensure an adequate water supply exists prior to construction of power plants, whether nuclear, fossil, or solar thermal. Air cooling is becoming more common, but it is more expensive and plant efficiency is generally lower.

Another example of water use is in the steam-assisted gravity drainage (SAGD) process, in which steam is injected through horizontal wells to help recover viscous bitumen from the oil sands. Of course, water also plays a direct role in the generation of hydroelectricity, and it is critical in many areas for the irrigation and processing of bioenergy crops [94]. Characterizing the value of water in these applications, and understanding what alternative processes could reduce the use of water, are first steps towards reducing risks associated with long term energy investments.

Fossil Energy Development

Fossil energy development may require substantial external energy inputs derived from other energy sources. Examples include, *in-situ*

oil sands and oil shale. Nuclear energy could also produce oxygen for coal gasification and coal combustion. There are significant opportunities for further exploring the application of integrated en-

It takes energy to make energy

coal gasification where part of the coal is oxidized to provide heat. Large-scale production of oil from oil shale using *in-situ* electric heating to recover kerosene would require a significant quantity of electricity. Currently, large quantities of natural gas are burned to generate heat for thermal bitumen recovery from oil sands, and upgrading of the produced oil depends on the use of natural gas for heat and hydrogen. As a final example, recent studies have been conducted [95] on the use of nuclear energy to provide not just electricity, but also heat for the production of oil from oil shale, steam for the production of oil from oil sands, and hydrogen to upgrade the oil produced from

ergy systems, built upon regionally available energy resources that would potentially result in greater efficiencies and better stewardship of WEC resources.



Influences on WEC Energy Development

Energy development and use in the WEC is influenced by a number of regional, North American, and international driving forces. These are complex, hard to predict with any reliability (especially over the decades-long time scales of energy projects), and difficult to reconcile. Nonetheless, these driving forces will be part of the broad environment in which energy projects must operate. Selected factors are discussed below.

Demand

Demand for energy resources from the WEC — for reliable power, heat, and transportation — will expand with North America's population and economic growth. As demand grows, consumption efficiency will increase as well as the need for more electricity capacity within North America. For example, the U.S. electricity demand is anticipated to grow by 31% (an average of 1% per year), from 3,745 billion kilowatt-hours in

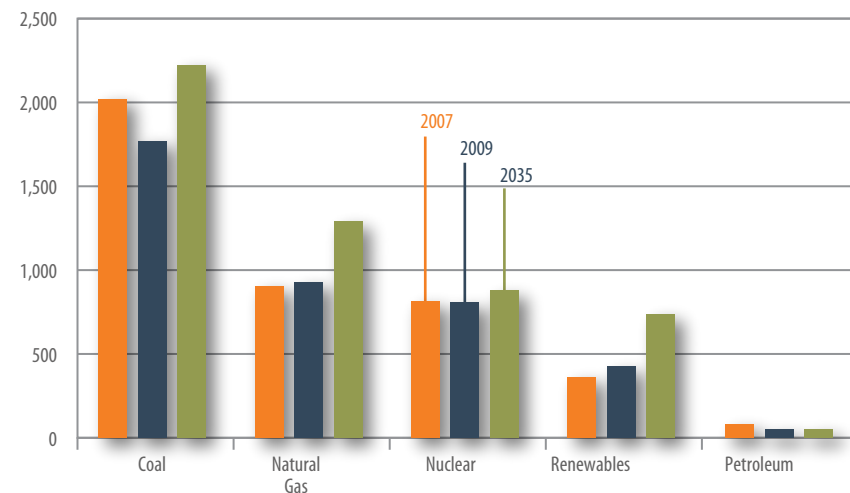
2009 to 4,908 billion in 2035 [96]. In addition, continued demand for transportation fuels will require continued U.S. import of millions of barrels of oil, despite efforts to reduce imports by making vehicles lighter and more efficient, substituting biofuels for fossil fuels, and using electric vehicles [97]. Also, energy-intensive industries within the WEC, such as oil sands recovery and processing, will require more natural gas to meet production goals. Demand is growing in Asia as well — China in particular, is projected to be a dominant energy consumer in 2035. This will drive demand for certain WEC resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal and uranium. Figure 32 shows these projections for electricity generation in the U.S.

Figure 32.
U.S. Electricity generation by fuel type, for 2007, 2009, and 2035 (billion kilowatt-hours). [13]

Energy Supply

The WEC contains rich, diverse, and sustainable supplies of world-class energy resources strategic to North America's electricity and fuels needs, as well as the growing needs in Asia. Unconventional oil and gas resources in the WEC are large enough to meet many of North America's needs for the foreseeable future as production from conventional oil and gas supplies decline. The WEC's vast coal reserves will continue to supply North American electricity-

generation needs for the long-term; however, the use of natural gas for electric power generation is expected to increase relative to coal [97]. The WEC is also well positioned to supply significant amounts of renewable energy (if accompanied by integrating infrastructure), especially from hydro and wind power. Uranium will continue to meet North American and international demand, and additional development within the WEC is anticipated, given the 2013 cessation of the United States using nuclear fuel derived



Influences on WEC Energy Development

from dismantled Russian nuclear warheads.

Energy & Environment

WEC energy resource development and use are increasingly influenced by policy that leads to regulating impacts on the environment. For example, existing or proposed CO₂ emissions standards drive investment decisions related to electric power generation, particularly the investment in, or decommissioning of coal-fired power plants. Relative to Alberta oil sands, the Government of Alberta recognizes the great importance of balancing environmental sustainability and economic development. One last example is concern about 1) the impacts of exporting oil or coal to China, which has generated renewed scrutiny of oil tanker traffic off the coast of British Columbia, and 2) the U. S. export of coal to Asia from Washington and Oregon terminals.

Existing and Emerging Export Markets

The WEC will continue to grow its energy exports to both traditional and nontraditional U.S., Canadian, and Asian markets. As an example, Alberta is fast becoming the largest provider of oil to the U.S., relative to countries outside North America, because of its increasing production from oil sands. Canadian natural gas exports to the U.S. may be impacted by the need to supply oil sands processing activities, deliver exports to Asia, and respond to the growing shale gas boom in the U.S. [98]. Another emerging export opportunity is to provide electricity from renewable energy sources to markets in the west and southwest U.S., helping meet their renewable energy mandates. Electricity export will also help international north-south trade, especially with the significant hydropower potential in the northern portion of the WEC. Current market conditions and policy settings are driving WEC states and provinces to explore greater

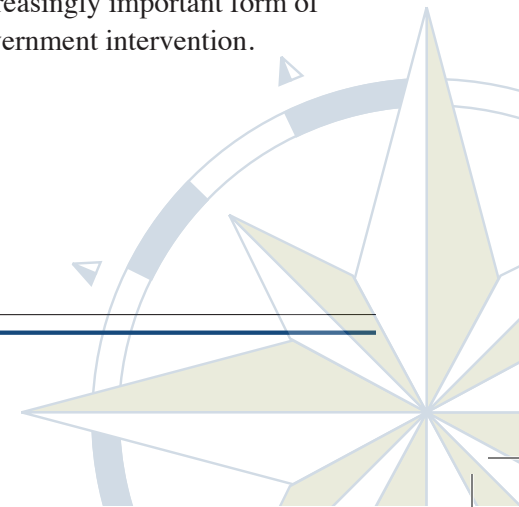
export of coal, diluted bitumen, synthetic crude oil, and natural gas to Asia.

Price

The price of energy has significant impact on energy development investments. High oil prices and low volatility, for example, encourage unconventional and high-risk commercial developments, as well as R&D investments aimed at improving exploration success and increased recovery. Another example is the impact on natural gas prices of the recent boom in unconventional shale gas, which has resulted in certain WEC provincial partners to seek alternative markets in Asia, and associated investment in building LNG processing facilities and export terminals in British Columbia. The current low price of natural gas, along with the relatively low capital cost of building natural gas power plants, currently enhances the attractiveness of gas for electricity generation.

Investment

Because of the massive scale of energy production, transportation and use, and the benefits of “economies of scale,” energy infrastructure is large and expensive – new project costs tend to be measured in billions or even tens of billions of dollars. Direct foreign investment in WEC fossil energy resources by Asia-Pacific countries has been increasing through cross-border mergers and acquisitions [99]. Governments also have provided incentives for energy investment. For example, Alberta invested part of its income from royalties in energy innovation, which enabled the subsurface extraction of oil from oil sands. Another type of investment includes subsidies. To encourage investment in renewable energy, subsidies have become an increasingly important form of government intervention.



Influences on WEC Energy Development

Infrastructure

The availability of infrastructure to process and deliver energy and to increase system reliability and efficiency is critical to unlocking WEC energy resources and inter-jurisdictional trade. Lack of infrastructure has driven certain development decisions. For example, because of insufficient refining capacity in Alberta, much of the synthetic crude oil produced there will be sent to U.S. Gulf States for refining. Another example is the need for natural gas, diluted bitumen, and synthetic crude oil pipelines to export terminals along the British Columbia coastline to support diversification to Asian markets. One last example is the lack of suitable electrical transmission and storage needed to better integrate and deliver vast, but highly variable, wind power in the area, as well as support cross-border movement of electricity. In this case, substantial advances in storage and transmission technologies are needed before large-scale deployment throughout the WEC

would be economically competitive and publicly acceptable.

Technological Innovation

Technological innovation has been a key driver in developing energy resources within the WEC, such as the application of SAGD to the extraction of oil sands and hydraulic fracturing technology applied to unconventional gas extraction. This constant improvement in technology will be required to further develop energy resources within the WEC, especially as conventional energy resources are depleted. Technological innovation is also critical to mitigate environmental consequences associated with energy development.

Of note is Alberta's considerable investment in energy technology innovation, beginning with oil sands development technology, CO₂ management, and water treatment associated with oil sands tailings ponds. Another example is the number of innovative in-situ oil shale retort processes being

developed to lessen environmental impact. The deployment of new technology carries risk, and prototype demonstrations are needed to reduce the risk for industry and investors while gaining regulatory and public acceptance. Given the resource wealth and associated technological challenges within the WEC, there is an opportunity for the WEC to lead internationally in technology development, demonstration, and deployment.

Research Assets

The WEC has significant research capabilities in areas relevant to the technical, environmental, and social issues surrounding energy production. Figure 33 shows the 43 major institutions with such capabilities. Each WEC state and province has at least two such institutions, which include U.S. universities classified by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as "Doctoral Research Universities" or "Research Universities with High or Very High Research Activity." The Canadian institutions shown are those with at least one Canada Research Chair. Schools with Canada Research Chairs awarded by either the Natural Science and Engineering or the Social Sciences and Humanities programs were included as having programs relevant to energy development issues. These criteria identified 34 universities with research strength. All are public except three: Brigham Young University, Colorado Technical University, and University of Denver.

Research Assets

In addition to the 34 academic establishments, the region has ten major non-academic institutions with missions relevant to energy resources: four U.S. government laboratories, one Canadian govern-

typically has government agencies dedicated to researching various energy resources and generation.

These institutions can play a significant role in increasing produc-

Industry relies on an educational system with strong and active research and development talent. The WEC has a unique set of top research institutions to leverage in its energy development endeavors.

ment laboratory, three independent research organizations, and two provincial organizations in Canada. All ten are oriented towards applied research and the development of commercial applications. This list of research organizations does not include any corporate research facilities dedicated to the problems of one company. Neither does it include the many focused research programs or centers that operate within individual universities or that are partnered with universities and corporate research groups. Each state and province also

tivity and improving the economics of further developing the WEC's vast energy resources. Collaborations between these institutions, industry, and the private sector could yield long-term academic programs in highly specialized energy topics.

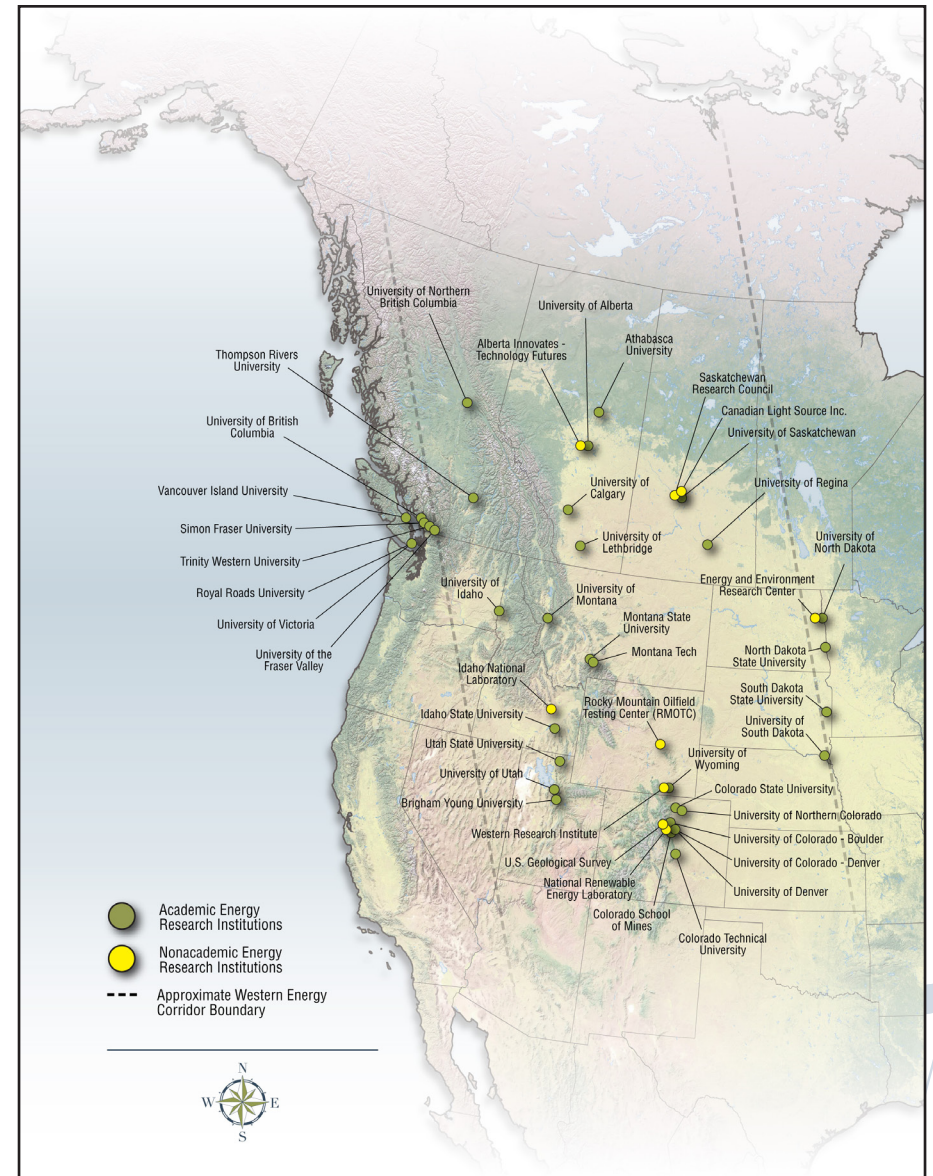


Figure 33.
Research institutions.

Summary

Energy Resources. The WEC is a source of enormous quantities of fossil, renewable, and nuclear energy-related resources that will well serve the energy security needs of the region and North America for the foreseeable future. It is not just the vastness of these resources that is important, but also their collective diversity and projected longevity. Increasingly, there will be greater dependency on these resources for electricity and fuels throughout this century. Given this platform of energy resources and other natural resources, there is great potential to create value-added industrial enterprises. This setting will also be necessarily influenced by emerging overseas energy demand, in particular from Asia.

Crude Oil. WEC oil resources currently play a significant role in meeting both U.S. and Canadian demand, primarily associated with transportation fuels. WEC crude oil proven reserves in 2009 are

collectively estimated at approximately 175 billion barrels, placing the WEC third in world ranking. These reserves are dominated by unconventional oil resources, such as the Canadian oil sands in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are projected to experience significant growth in production and comprise a greater proportion of imports in the U.S. The oil sands production is supplemented by significant production from the emerging Bakken formation development in the Williston Basin. In the longer term, there is tremendous potential associated with vast oil shale resources located in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. Reliance on WEC crude oil supplies will only increase and they can potentially lessen dependence on oil imports from economically and politically unstable countries.

Natural Gas. Natural gas production in the WEC places it third behind Russia and the U.S. in world ranking. The current North American natural gas production boom is exemplified within

portions of the WEC, where shale gas, tight gas and coal bed methane are plentiful. The current abundance and low market price of natural gas and its associated lower CO₂ emissions, has led to its current favor as a feedstock for fossil electricity plants. The resulting natural gas market conditions are encouraging British Columbia and Alberta to invest in conveying natural gas to the British Columbia coastline where it can be converted to LNG and shipped to Asia, where market prices are higher. The gas production boom has also inspired renewed interest in natural gas as a transportation fuel; however, this path has not yet been fully developed.

Coal. The WEC contains excellent coal reserves upon which much of North America is currently heavily dependent for electricity production. WEC coal production in 2009 approximated about 8.2 % of world production and about 54% of the combined U.S. and Canada production. Demand projections through 2030 suggest coal will

continue to play a foundational role within North America, greatly contributing to the generation of relatively low-priced, base-load electricity. For coal seams too deep to mine, in-situ coal gasification is being introduced in Alberta, which converts coal to a syngas used to fuel combined cycle gas turbines to generate electricity. The current combination of available low-priced natural gas and existing or proposed environmental policies is influencing investment decisions relative to building new coal plants; however, in the long term, coal will remain a crucial component of the North American energy mix.

Renewable Energy. The headwaters of some of North America's greatest rivers are located within the WEC, and produce a significant amount of hydropower both within and outside the WEC. In 2009, 90 million MWh of electricity — approximately 24% of the WEC's total electricity generation that year — was generated from hydropower in the WEC. Much of this resource

Summary

potential has already been tapped within the WEC, in particular south of the U.S.-Canadian border. However, there is significant potential for additional power, such as low-head hydro and larger scale dam projects, with the latter opportunity more likely to occur in the northern portion of the WEC.

The WEC also hosts some of the highest wind potential regions in the North America, which are increasingly being used for electricity generation. In addition, the WEC includes some of the most productive croplands and forestlands, which are potential feedstock sources for biofuels. Minor enterprises associated with geothermal, solar, and ocean/tidal energy potential also operate in the WEC.

Uranium. The WEC hosts substantial amounts of uranium, much of it of high grade, which is used to fuel North American and international nuclear power plants. Saskatchewan deposits dominate the WEC (and North American

reserves), and in 2009 the Saskatchewan produced 18% of the world's uranium. The McArthur River Mine, located in Saskatchewan, is the largest uranium producing mine in the world with 7,654 metric tons of uranium produced in 2009, approximately 14% of the world's uranium production. Demand for uranium within the WEC may increase, given that half of the nuclear fuel currently used in the U.S. is derived from dismantled Russian nuclear warheads, and this program will be halted in 2013. Other nuclear energy related assets are emerging in the area, such as a uranium enrichment plant to be located in Idaho.

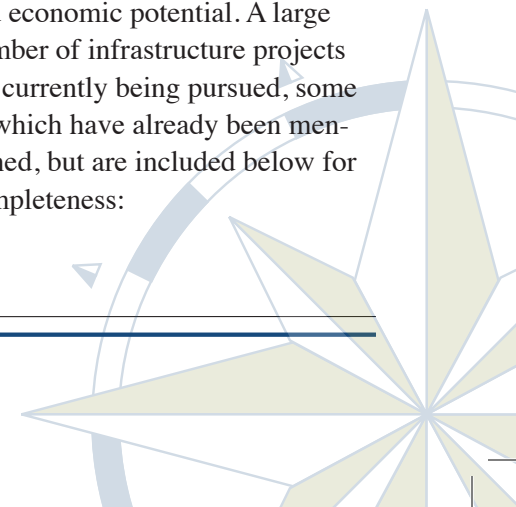
Electric Generation. Abundant gas, coal, and hydropower resources within the WEC enable the region to supply some of the lowest priced electricity in North America. In 2009, the WEC's electric power generation capacity was estimated at over 76,000 MW, and total electrical power generation within the WEC in 2009 was 370 million MWh. Of this genera-

tion, about 70% came from fossil fuel plants, (primarily from coal and natural gas), 24% from hydropower, and approximately 4% from other renewables, with the latter expected to increase. The WEC does not currently host any operating commercial nuclear power plants (NPPs), but there have been emerging interests to add NPPs to energy portfolios of certain states and provinces.

Liquid Fuels Generation. The WEC hosts energy resources that can contribute to development of conventional and unconventional liquid fuels. As of 2009, nearly 30 crude oil refineries with a 1.3 million barrel per day total operable capacity are located within the WEC. The WEC also has several oil sands and heavy oil upgraders in Alberta and Saskatchewan with a total operable capacity to produce 1.2 million barrel per day of synthetic crude oil. A recent "game changer" is the proposed LNG production to facilitate export of British Columbia and Alberta natural gas to Asia.

The WEC is also part of the emerging biofuels industry, which could help lessen selected imports of oil to the U.S. In 2009, the collective operating capacity was approximately 2,000 million gallons (50 million barrels) per year. Coal-to-liquids is another potential transportation fuel source to be introduced in the WEC with a newly planned operation in Wyoming and another proposed in Utah. In the longer term, oil shale can also contribute to the production of unconventional liquid fuels. Finally, there is renewed interest in using natural gas as a transportation fuel, but it is yet uncertain how this opportunity will emerge.

Energy Delivery. Expanding and maintaining a healthy energy infrastructure in the WEC is critically important in realizing its energy and economic potential. A large number of infrastructure projects are currently being pursued, some of which have already been mentioned, but are included below for completeness:



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- Large investments are being made in association with the planned expansion of oil sands production. This will require substantial increases in the amount of oil recovered via both mining and subsurface recovery, increased use of natural gas to produce hydrogen and steam, increased upgrading capacity via new construction and expansion of existing capacity, and new pipeline to export synthetic crude oil to refineries and new markets, including Asia.
- Also associated with the Asian market is the current drive to build a natural gas pipeline to export LNG by tapping Alberta and British Columbia's unconventional natural gas fields and transferring natural gas to the British Columbia coastline.
- Associated with the oil production boom in the Bakken formation, efforts are underway to supply new pipeline to connect the oil resources to major oil pipeline and rail in the vicinity for export to refinery infrastructure.
- Large investments continue to be made within the WEC to convey CO₂ to various depleted oil fields, where it can enhance oil recovery processes, and sequester carbon.
- Developing new electrical transmission infrastructure is critical to capturing the enormous potential associated with WEC renewable energy resources located in more remote areas, and to better integrate and balance electrical supply and demand between different areas and from different types of electricity generation.
- Sufficient infrastructure will be paramount for more integrated and efficient resource development and use, at various scales, i.e., at plant, community, and regional scales.

Energy and Environment. Significant concerns on a number of levels relate to the potential impacts of energy development on the environment within the WEC. Areas of concern include impacts on air, water, landscape and wildlife, fisheries, and climate change. Environmental regulations are increasingly imposed on energy development and use, but at the same time, new technology and innovation are enabling energy companies to produce energy more efficiently and with less environmental impact. As a result, environmental concerns are increasingly addressed as part of the energy development life cycle. Striking the right balance between protecting the environment and producing enough energy at a competitive price will be critical for the economic and social development of the WEC. For example, Saskatchewan has led CO₂ management research and Alberta recently invested in building the largest carbon capture project in the world.

Energy – Resource Nexus. The WEC contains a variety of natural resources important to the regional economy and interdependent with regional energy resources. These include agriculture, water, fertilizer, and other minerals. Development and/or use of these resources requires energy input in various forms (electricity, heat, fuels) and intensity levels. Energy resource development is itself energy intensive, especially recovery of fossil fuels from unconventional resources. Energy development may also require use of other natural resources as well, including water, agricultural feedstock, etc. Optimal integration of WEC resources may provide opportunities leading to efficient production of greater economic value.

Influencing Factors. A number of factors influence energy development and use within the WEC, including supply and demand, export schemes, energy pricing, investment, technology innovation, environment, and infrastructure. Understanding these factors and

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their interactions can help WEC stakeholders develop a framework attractive to investors who can finance energy development projects. Of particular note is the growing Asian demand for WEC resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, and fertilizer. This demand is expected to have a major bearing on WEC export strategy and on direct Asian investment in certain WEC resources and associated infrastructure.

Research Assets. Technological innovation has been a major game changer within the WEC — for example technology innovation, sustained over many years has resulted in competitive technologies for extracting oil from sands and gas from shales and mudstones on very large scales. Technological innovation will continue to be a key factor in developing WEC energy resources. Significant research assets that can contribute to addressing the various energy development challenges in the region are located within the WEC. These assets include expertise and labora-

tory facilities found within regional universities, government laboratories, and independent research organizations. And the significant contribution from corporate-sponsored research can be expected to grow rapidly as more hydrocarbon is produced from unconventional sources in the WEC.



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Appendix B Tables

Table 1. Crude oil and oil sands production data for 2009.

State/Province	Total Production Thousands of Barrels/Day	Total Production of Oil Sands
Colorado	78	0
Montana	76	0
North Dakota	218*	0
South Dakota	5	0
Utah	63	0
Wyoming	141	0
Alberta	1,650	1,490
British Columbia	45	0
Saskatchewan	57	0
WEC Total	2,333	1,490
U.S. Total	5,361	
Canada Total	2,722	1,490

* The production of oil in North Dakota is rapidly increasing. In 2010 North Dakota produced an average of nearly 310,000 barrels per day. <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/stats/2010monthlystats.pdf>

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Table 2. Conventional crude oil reserve estimates.

State/Province	Remaining Established Reserves Millions Barrels	Year of Estimate
Colorado	279	2009
Montana	343	2009
North Dakota	1,046	2009
Utah	398	2009
Wyoming	583	2009
Alberta	1,437	2008
British Columbia	104	2008
Saskatchewan	1,229	2008
WEC Total	5,419	
U.S. Total	20,682	2009
Canada Total	5,380	2008

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Appendix B Tables

Table 3. *Green River Formation oil shale reserves.*

Basin/State	Resource in Place Trillions BOE
Colorado (Piceance Basin)	1.53
Utah (Uinta Basin)	1.32
Wyoming (Washakie Basin)	0.30
Green River Formation Total	3.15
Fraction of world resource in Green River	69.896
<p>USGS, 2010, "Fact Sheet 2010–2030: Assessment of In-Place Oil Shale Resources of the Green River Formation, Uinta Basin, Utah and Colorado," United States Geological Survey, http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3010/, posted May 7, 2010, accessed May 2011.</p> <p>USGS, 2010, "In-Place Oil Shale Resources Underlying Federal Lands in the Piceance Basin, Western Colorado," United States Geological Survey, http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3041/pdf/FS10-3041.pdf, published June 2010, accessed May 2011.</p>	

Table 4. *Heavy oils.*

State/Province	Remaining Oil in Place Millions Barrels (U.S.)	Year of Estimate
Colorado	17	2004
Montana	52	2004
Utah	55	2004
Wyoming	1,124	2004
Alberta + Saskatchewan	549,400	2004
WEC Total	550,648	
<p>Utah Heavy Oil Program, Institute for Clean and Secure Energy, and the University of Utah, 2007, <i>A Technical, Economic, and Legal Assessment of North American Heavy Oil, Oil Sands, and Oil Shale Resources</i>, Prepared for the Department of Energy, http://fossil.energy.gov/programs/oilgas/publications/oilshale/HeavyOilLowRes.pdf, published September 2007, accessed May 2011</p>		

Table 5. *Natural gas estimated remaining established reserves for 2009.*

State/Province	Billions Cubic Feet
Colorado	23,058
Montana	976
North Dakota	1,079
Utah	7,257
Wyoming	35,283
Alberta	37,862
British Columbia	18,866
Saskatchewan	2,861
WEC Total	127,242
U.S. Total	272,509
Canada Total	61,005
<p>EIA, 2010, "Natural Gas – Natural Gas Reserves Summary as of Dec. 31," Energy Information Administration, http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_enr_sum_a_EPG0_R11_BCF_a.htm, published December 30, 2010, accessed May 2011.</p> <p>AGA, 2009, "Natural Gas Reserves, Producing Gas Wells," American Gas Association, http://www.aga.org/Kc/analyses-and-statistics/statistics/annualstats/reserves/Documents/Table2-3-2-4.pdf, accessed May 2011.</p>	

Appendix B Tables

Table 6. Annual natural gas production.

State/Province	Millions Cubic Feet	Year of Production
Colorado	1,511,654	2009
Montana	105,251	2009
North Dakota	92,489	2009
South Dakota	12,927	2009
Utah	449,511	2009
Wyoming	2,536,336	2009
Alberta	4,400,000	2009
British Columbia	1,100,000	2008
Saskatchewan	269,553	2009
WEC Total	10,477,721	
U.S. Total	26,013,115	2009
Canada Total	5,633,000	2009
World Total	134,307,000	2009

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Table 7. Coal bed methane estimated remaining established reserves.

State/Province	Billions Cubic Feet	Year of Estimate
Colorado	7,348	2009
Montana	37	2009
Utah	725	2009
Wyoming	2,328	2009
Alberta	2,260	2009
British Columbia	90,000	2007
Saskatchewan	1,600	Not available
WEC Total	104,298	2009
U.S. Total	21,875	
Canada Total	143,860	

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Appendix B Tables

Table 8. *Shale gas estimated remaining established reserves.*

State/Province	Billions Cubic Feet	Year of Estimate
Colorado	4	2009
Montana	137	2009
North Dakota	368	Not available
Alberta	40,000	2009
British Columbia	23,000	2009
Saskatchewan	10,600	2008
WEC Total	74,109	

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Appendix B Tables

Table 9. *Coal reserve estimates.*

State/Province	Recoverable at Active/ Producing Mines Coal Reserves Million Short Tons	Recoverable Coal Reserves Million Short Ton	Demonstrated Reserve Base Million Short Ton	Year of Estimate
Colorado	314	9,634	15,981	2009
Idaho	0	2	4	2009
Montana	855	74,770	119,017	2009
North Dakota	1,208	6,792	8,903	2009
South Dakota	0	277	366	2009
Utah	201	2,631	5,203	2009
Wyoming	6,917	38,743	61,563	2009
Alberta	1,221	Not available	Not available	2009
British Columbia	3,437	Not available	Not available	2008
Saskatchewan	1,433	Not available	Not available	Not available
WEC Total	15,586	Not available	Not available	
U.S. Total	17,474	260,551	486,102	
Canada Total	7,251	Not available	Not available	

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Appendix B Tables

Table 10. *Coal production.*

State/Province	Produced Coal	
	Million Short Tons/Year	Year of Estimate
Colorado	28.3	2009
Montana	39.5	2009
North Dakota	29.9	2009
Utah	21.7	2009
Wyoming	431.1	2009
Alberta	34.3	2009
British Columbia	23.2	2009
Saskatchewan	11.6	2009
WEC Total	619.6	2009
U.S. Total	1,074.9	2009
Canada Total	69.3	2009
World Total	7514.7	2009
<p><i>EIA, 2010, Annual Coal Report, Energy Information Administration, http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/acr/acr_sum.html, updated February 3, 2011, accessed May 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Resources Canada, n.d., "Coal Production by Type and Province," http://coal.ca/content/attachments/article/62/Coal%20Production%20by%20Type%20and%20Province.pdf, accessed May 2011.</i></p>		

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Table 11. *Installed hydropower capacity generation and hydropower potential.*

Current Installed Hydropower Capacity Generation						Hydropower Potential		
State/Province	Number of Plants	Installed Capacity (MW)	2009 Annual Hydropower Generation (GWh)	2009 Total Annual Generation* (GWh)	Hydropower % of Total Annual Generation	Feasible Additional Capacity (MW)	Feasible Additional Annual Generation (GWh)	Hydropower Potential Generation Compared to 2009 Generation
Colorado	57	666	2,058	50,738	4%	1,782	7,805	379%
Idaho	127	2,346	9,057	12,172	78%	4,244	18,589	196%
Montana	38	2,660	9,142	26,348	35%	3,338	14,620	160%
North Dakota	1	486	1,475	34,196	4%	80	350	24%
South Dakota	6	1,463	4,319	8,083	53%	238	1,042	24%
Utah	67	256	697	43,404	2%	802	3,513	504%
Wyoming	20	304	853	45,916	2%	1,014	4,441	521%
Alberta	21	900	1,385	69,262	2%	11,775	53,000	3827%
British Columbia	30	11,000	56,447	63,210	89%	33,137	145,140	257%
Saskatchewan	7	853	3,000	17,900	17%	3,955	17,323	577%
WEC Total	374	20,934	88,883	371,229	24%	60,365	265,823	299%

* From all electricity sources.

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Table 12. Wind power capacity.

State/Province	Potential Capacity (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
Colorado	387,219	1,244
Idaho	18,075	146
Montana	944,004	375
North Dakota	770,195	1,203
South Dakota	882,412	313
Utah	13,104	223
Wyoming	552,773	1,099
Alberta	64,000	591
British Columbia	72,000	198
Saskatchewan	42,500	171
WEC Total	3,746,282	5,563
<p>AWEA, 2011, "Installed Wind Capacity by State," American Wind Energy Association, http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/docs/installed_wind_capacity_by_state.xls, Accessed April 29, 2011.</p> <p>Green River Opportunities, n.d., "Wind Power Part 3," http://www.greentech-opportunities.com/Sector%20Overview/WindPart3, accessed June 2011.</p> <p>Pembina, n.d., "Greening the Grid: Powering Alberta's Future with Renewable Energy," The Pembina Institute, http://pubs.pembina.org/reports/greeningthegrid-fs.pdf, accessed June 2011.</p> <p>Energy Resources Conservation Board, June 2010, Alberta's Energy Reserves 2009 and Supply/Demand Outlook 2010-2019, ST98-2010, http://www.ercb.ca/docs/products/STs/st98_2010.pdf</p>		

Table 13. Grid-connected solar power capacity.

State/Province	Installed Solar Capacity (MW)
Colorado	35.7
Idaho	0.1
Montana	0.7
North Dakota	<0.1
South Dakota	<0.1
Utah	0.2
Wyoming	0.1
Alberta	<1.0
British Columbia	<1.0
Saskatchewan	<1.0
WEC Total	39.9
<p>CanSIA, 2010, Solar Vision 2025: Beyond Market Competitiveness, Canadian Solar Industries Association, http://www.cansia.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/solar_vision_2025.pdf, published December 2010, accessed May 2011.</p> <p>Doris, E., J. McLaren, V. Healey, and S. Hockett, 2009, State of the States 2009: Renewable Energy Development and the Role of Policy, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), NREL/TP-6A2-46667, http://www.nrel.gov/applying_technologies/state_local_activities/pdfs/tap_webinar_20091118_46667.pdf, published October 2009.</p>	

Appendix B Tables

Table 14. Biomass resources.

State/Province	Forest Residues (BDt/yr)	Mill and Urban Wood Waste (BDt/yr)	Agricultural Residues (BDt/yr)	Grain Production Green metric tonnes per year (t/yr)
Colorado	45,300	605,700	1,997,400	5,518,600
Idaho	743,500	2,373,200	2,139,000	4,123,200
Montana	717,200	1,655,800	2,130,200	5,448,300
North Dakota	29,200	74,400	7,338,300	21,238,600
South Dakota	133,900	271,400	7,213,100	24,145,800
Utah	19,000	287,400	88,100	302,700
Wyoming	62,900	282,180	112,300	452,600
Alberta	4,600,000	724,000	14,500,000	30,098,900
British Columbia	11,940,000	1,815,000	143,900	2,167,100
Saskatchewan	579,500	2,174,600	17,453,000	46,164,000
WEC Total	18,870,500	10,263,700	53,115,300	139,659,800

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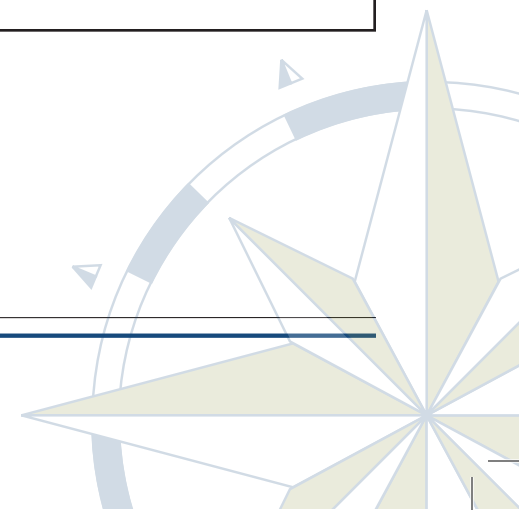
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Appendix B Tables

Table 15. *Geothermal power capacity: current and under development.*

	U.S.	Canada	WEC
Current			
Existing Capacity (MW)	3,087	0	58
2010 Annual Generation (MW-hr)	$14,254 \times 10^3$	0	337×10^3
Projects Under Development			
Near Commercial Developments (MW)	1,409	0	198
Initiated Projects (MW)	4,398	3	1,097
<p><i>Jennejohn, D., 2010, US Geothermal Power Production and Development Update, Geothermal Energy Association, http://www.geo-energy.org/pdf/reports/April_2010_US_Geothermal_Industry_Update_Final.pdf, published April 2010, accessed May 2011.</i></p> <p><i>EIA, 2011, Electric Power Monthly: February 2011, Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA-0226 (201102). http://www.eia.gov/ftp/proot/electricity/epm/02261102.pdf, published February 2011, accessed May 2011.</i></p>			

Appendix B Tables

Table 16. *Electric power net capacity by primary energy source in megawatts for 2009.*

State/Province	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Other Gas ^a	Hydro	Other Renewables ^b	Other ^c	Pumped Storage	Total
Colorado	5,010	178	5,357	0	666	1,271.0	0	563	13,045.0
Idaho	17	5	812	0	2,346	219.0	15	0	3,414.0
Montana	2,442	57	200	2	2,660	386.0	0	0	5,747.0
North Dakota	4,148	71	15	8	486	1,212.0	0	0	5,940.0
South Dakota	497	230	722	0	1,463	320.0	0	0	3,232.0
Utah	4,871	25	2,002	0	256	265.0	0	0	7,419.0
Wyoming	5,929	7	120	92	304	1,104.0	12	0	7,568.0
Alberta	5,971	10	5,201	0	900	914.0	0	0	12,996.0
British Columbia	0	0	1,163	0	11,000	290.0	0	0	12,453.0
Saskatchewan	1,664	0	1,029	0	8,53	171.2	0	0	3,717.2
WEC Total	30,549	583	16,621	102	20,934	6,152.2	27	563	75,531.2

a. For U.S. other gas includes blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

b. For U.S. other Renewables includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

c. For U.S. other includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies. EIA, 2011, *State Electricity Profiles*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA-0348(01)/2, <http://pubadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1113/ML111361080.pdf>, released April 15, 2011, accessed May 2011.

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Appendix B Tables

Table 17. *Electricity generation in megawatt-hours for 2009.*

State/Province	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Other Gas ^a	Total Fossil Fuel*	Hydropower	Other Renewables ^b	Pumped Storage	Other ^c	Total**
Colorado	31,636,023	13,453	13,840,025	0	45,489,501	2,058,215	3,245,973	-108,658	53,411	50,738,442
Idaho	82,565	41	1,643,595	0	1,726,201	9,506,510	867,316	0	72,371	12,172,398
Montana	15,611,279	490,433	77,762	1,447	16,180,921	9,141,899	915,566	0	110,308	26,348,694
North Dakota	29,606,966	45,016	16,606	43,526	29,712,114	1,475,251	3,009,102	0	0	34,196,467
South Dakota	3,217,353	8,320	80,334	0	3,306,007	4,319,205	426,756	0	31,318	8,083,286
Utah	35,526,126	36,057	6,444,042	27,933	42,034,158	696,991	486,536	0	186,994	43,404,679
Wyoming	41,954,266	50,181	488,014	284,361	42,776,822	853,609	2,226,205	0	59,613	45,916,249
Alberta	41,557,210	Not available	Not available	Not available	64,147,500	1,385,000	3,463,100	0	266,400	69,262,000
British Columbia	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	6,764,000	56,446,600	0	0	0	63,210,600
Saskatchewan	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	14,900,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	17,900,000
WEC Total					267,037,224	88,883,280	14,640,554	(108,658)	780,415	371,232,815

a. For U.S. other gas include blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

b. For U.S. other renewables includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

c. For U.S. other includes non-biogenic municipal waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies.

* The Fossil Fuel column is the total of Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas and Other gases added together.

** The Total column is comprised of Fossil Fuel, Hydropower, Other Renewables, Pumped Storage, and Other.

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Table 18. Petroleum refineries and upgraders capacity as of Sept. 2010.

State/Province	Number of Sites	Barrels per Calendar Day
Colorado	2	102,000
Montana	4	187,600
North Dakota*	1	58,000
Utah	5	167,700
Wyoming	8	204,600
Alberta	3	432,200
British Columbia	2	64,000
Saskatchewan	2	128,000
Upgraders		
Alberta	5	1,209,000
Saskatchewan	1	75,000
WEC Refining Total		1,344,100
WEC Upgrading Total		1,284,000

* This facility will expand to 58,000 barrels per day capacity in 2012.

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Table 19. Biofuels production capacity.

State/Province	Biofuels (U.S. million gal. per year)
Colorado	148
Idaho	67
Montana	0
North Dakota	497
South Dakota	1,003
Wyoming	13
Alberta	225
British Columbia	6
Saskatchewan	90
WEC Total	2,049

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Appendix B Tables

Table 20. *Electricity generation in megawatt-hours for renewables 2009.*

State/Province	Wind	Biomass and Waste	Geothermal	Solar Thermal	Total Nonhydro*	Hydro	Total**
Colorado	2,942,133	50,528	0	17	2,992,678	2,058,215	5,050,893
Idaho	227,028	477,948	10,707	0	715,683	9,506,510	10,222,193
Montana	810,815	100,425	0	0	911,240	9,141,899	10,053,139
North Dakota	2,756,289	8,453	0	0	2,764,742	1,475,251	4,239,993
South Dakota	392,308	5,775	0	0	398,083	4,319,205	4,717,288
Utah	64,497	0	279,121	0	343,618	696,991	1,040,609
Wyoming	221,382	0	0	0	221,382	853,609	1,074,991
Alberta	1,557,900	1,905,200	0	0	3,463,100	1,385,000	4,848,100
British Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	56,446,600	56,446,600
Saskatchewan	500,000	0	0	0	500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
WEC Total	9,472,352	2,548,329	289,828	17	12,310,526	88,883,280	101,193,806

* Nonhydro is the sum of wind, biomass and waste, geothermal, and solar thermal columns.

** The total column is Hydro and Nonhydro only.

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Appendix B Tables

Table 21. *Electricity generation capacity in megawatts for renewables 2009.*

State/Province	Wind	Biomass and Waste	Geothermal	Solar Thermal	Total Nonhydro*	Hydro	Total**
Colorado	1,244	13	0	14	1,271.0	666	1,937.0
Idaho	146	63	10	0	219.0	2,346	2,565.0
Montana	375	17	28	0	386.0	2,660	3,046.0
North Dakota	1,203	10	0	0	1,212.0	486	1,698.0
South Dakota	313	0	0	0	320.0	1,463	1,783.0
Utah	223	9	34	0	265.0	256	521.0
Wyoming	1,099	0	0	0	1,104.0	304	1,408.0
Alberta	591	193	0	0	914.0	900	1,814.0
British Columbia	248	190	0	0	290.0	11,000	11,290.0
Saskatchewan	171	0	0	0	171.2	853	1,024.2
WEC Total	5,613	495	72	14	6152.2	20,934	27086.2

* Nonhydro is the sum of wind, biomass and waste, geothermal, and solar thermal columns.

** The total column is Hydro and Nonhydro only.

EIA, 2011, *State Electricity Profiles*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA-0348(01)/2, <http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1113/ML111361080.pdf>, released April 15, 2011, accessed May 2011.

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Glossary

Conventional resources: Hydrocarbon resources that can be exploited using traditional oil and gas extraction techniques.

Barrel: A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons, 35 imperial gallons, or 159 liters.

Barrels per calendar day: Measurement used to describe the amount of crude oil (measured in barrels) produced or consumed by an entity in one day.

Billion: For this document a billion is defined as 10^9 or 'giga'.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from biomass feedstocks, used primarily for transportation.

Biomass: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source.

Barrel of oil equivalent (BOE): Unit of energy based on the approximate energy released by burning one barrel (42 US gallons, 35 imperial gallons, or 158.9873 litres) of crude oil.

Capacity Factor: Measure of the performance of a power source over time as a percentage of its full power potential.

Coal bed: A bed or stratum of coal. Also called a coal seam.

Electricity generation: The process of producing electric energy or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kilowatthours(kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Energy source: Any substance or natural phenomenon that can be consumed or transformed to supply heat or power.

Established reserves: Reserves recoverable under current technology and present and anticipated economic conditions specifically proved by drilling, testing, or production, plus the portion of contiguous recoverable reserves that are interpreted to exist from geological, geophysical, or similar information with reasonable certainty.

Generation: Process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in kilowatthours.

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts or one thousand megawatts.

Installed Capacity: The maximum power output rating of a power plant (usually in MW) measured on an instantaneous basis.

In-place reserves: Total amount without regard to the cost or technology necessary to get at it.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kWh is equivalent to 3,412 Btu.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts of electricity.

Megawatthour (MWh): One thousand kilowatthours or 1 million watt-hours.

Metric ton or tonne: A unit of weight equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Micro-hydro: Usually defined as <100kW (see Small-hydro).

Potential Capacity: The possible installed capacity that could potentially be achieved based on a hydropower resource assessment.

Proven reserves: Quantities, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations.

Reserve: That portion of the demonstrated reserve base that is estimated to be recoverable at the time of determination (based on current knowledge, technology, and economics).

Short ton: A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

Small-hydro: Refers to upper limit capacities of between 20 and 30 MW, however, a value of up to 10 MW total capacities is becoming generally accepted. Small hydro can be further subdivided into mini hydro (usually defined as <500kW and micro hydro (<100kW).

Technically recoverable reserves: Resources which can be produced using currently available technology.

Ultimate recoverable reserves: The total expected recoverable volume from a well, lease, or field under present economic and engineering conditions; synonymous with total recovery.

Unconventional resources: Refers to a group of hydrocarbons that require stimulation for the extraction of commercial volumes.



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